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Lincoln's Eloquent Attack on Slavery in His Debate With Douglas Won Boys

'WIDEAWAKES' SAW HIM AS A LEADER

Judge of U. S. Circuit Court Tells His Early Impressions of Emancipator

By MAYBEL SHERMAN

As Told to Her by Judge William W. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORONA, Calif.—I was a lad of 10 or 11 when I first saw Abraham Lincoln. I lived on a farm three miles out of Columbus, Ill. It was one time while I was in Columbus that he was pointed out to me as he walked down the street. He had come there to see an uncle of Mr. Herndon, his law partner. He was not a great man then and little did any of us know that we were looking at one of the greatest of Americans.

I remember the incident because a boy will remember anything out of the ordinary, and Lincoln was extraordinarily tall. It was his height that impressed me then.

I was 15 when I saw him next. That was at Quincy, Ill. I was then a member of the "Wideawakes," an organization of boys and young men who, it was believed, would ultimately become Republicans. We had uniforms and badges and felt very proud of ourselves. We were delegated to meet the train on which Mr. Lincoln arrived at Quincy.

We escorted him to the home of Mr. Browning where he spent the night, and the following day we escorted him from Mr. Browning's to the square, where he was scheduled to debate with Judge Douglas. Because of this service we were given seats on the platform with the orators of the day, and well do I remember that it was a great day in Quincy!

Entertainment Scarce

At that time and in that place, entertainment was scarce. There were no movies nor concerts nor shows. There was the annual circus, of course. Aside from that there were only the pulpit and the law. A great law case was sure to attract a big crowd.

There was little to stimulate us except the orators, and let me tell you, Illinois orators were orators. I heard so many of them and they were all so good, that I believed good speakers were common in the country. I have learned since that they were common to few states, except Illinois.

I don't know exactly what it was that made them good orators—perhaps it was the hardships of pioneer life; they seemed to have absorbed their style from the very ruggedness of the soil. There were Judge Trumbull, Logan, Grimshaw, Baker and many more. Abraham Lincoln had no mean competitors. When I say he was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

New Device Brings Saving and Safety in Power Transit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—A new electrical wonder, the Thyratron, made its appearance at the Fifth Midwest Power Engineering Conference here yesterday. A simple glass tube somewhat like the ordinary radio tube, the Thyratron, according to General Electric Company engineers, who have developed it, will effect significant economies in the long-distance transmission of high-voltage electrical power, and will make such transmission more reliable and safer.

In 12 pages of technical discussion, C. W. Stone, one of the company's engineers, told the conference just what was expected of this glass tube. But for the benefit of the general public, he summarized these possibilities in one paragraph.

"Using suitably connected Thryatrons in existing network distribution systems," he said, "would make it possible to transmit 50 per cent more power with direct current than is now fed over the underground wires in the form of alternating current and, by raising the voltage, at least three times as much power would be transmitted over the systems with greater safety and completely under control."

Mr. Stone compared an electrical system to a water system in which the reservoir is fed by pumps or rivers, and the outward flow controlled by valves. In the electrical system, he explained, the Thyratron is a check valve which can control the flow of current and prevent reverse flow. By using the Thyratron, he said, the only limit to the distance of transmission will be the ohmic resistance of the conductor and the installation costs of lengthy transmission systems.

The tube, which can be used either to convert alternating to direct current, or direct current to alternating, has three elements, an anode, a cathode and the grid. It is filled with mercury vapor.

Through installation of sufficient Thyratrons, Mr. Stone said, generators and power houses could be made smaller and cheaper, while transmission of power, too, may be made cheaper because the efficiency of the Thyratron may be higher than that of any other known electrical device.

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Page 10

FEATURES

Auto-graphs 7
The Young Folks' Page 8
The Home Forum 9
Opening the Prison Doors
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Diamond Trade Votes to Keep Curb on Yield

By the Associated Press

Antwerp, Belg., Feb. 12

AT AN international diamond commission meeting here yesterday, it was unanimously decided to maintain the restriction of the diamond industry for an unlimited period.

Retributive measures were decided upon against certain South African producers who have failed to adhere to the international agreement. The commission expressed satisfaction at the excellent results obtained owing to the restrictions being fully respected by Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Italy Refutes Any Breach of Naval Holiday

France Is Setting the Pace in Armament Race, Officials Declare

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 12—Official Italian quarters are rather annoyed at the implications made in certain sections of the French press that Italy has not observed the intent of the recent naval holiday with France. Still more are they disquieted at the opinion freely expressed in some French newspapers that the new conversations, which it is believed will take place shortly, are doomed to failure.

It is emphasized here that Italy has respected scrupulously the agreement made last July not to lay down any naval unit until Dec. 31, 1930.

Italy's good will, it is contended, to reach a naval understanding with France is evidenced by the fact that the offer of Dino Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Quai d'Orsay for a naval holiday still holds good. The offer was first made after the initial failure of the French and Italian delegates to reach an agreement at the London conference a year ago.

This offer was partially accepted, France limiting the holiday to Dec. 31, 1930. That date having passed without any renewal of the undertaking, both countries consider themselves free to resume naval construction which practically amounts to an armament race, since France wants to maintain its superiority over Italy and Italy wants to reach parity with France.

To prevent such an armament race which would be disastrous to the whole world Italy repeats its willingness to prolong the naval holiday until the conversations are ended and a settlement reached. Meanwhile the Franco-Italian conversations, although frequently suspended, are still alive and therefore hopeful.

Italian naval policy today, it is declared, is still dictated by the same fundamentals which guided the Italian delegation at the London conference, namely, that the scale of its building program is solely dictated by that of its continental neighbors. Further it is maintained that Italy is ready and desirous to follow the program of limitation right down to a zero condition if its naval strength is not exceeded by that of any other continental nation.

Italy, political observers say, desires to emphasize that it is not setting the pace, but that it is simply following the pace set by France, which today is the strongest power in Europe.

Austria Seeks Pacts With All Nations

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 12—Johann Schober, Austrian Chancellor, addressing the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday officially dismissed as unfounded the rumors circulated in certain states that the Austro-Hungarian friendship and arbitration pact signed on Jan. 26 last was also accompanied by the draft of a military convention or by the discussion of a possible defensive alliance between these neighbor states.

The present Austrian Government intends to follow a foreign policy of friendship and peace with all states with no entangling alliances, said Herr Schober. With reference to recent European events, Herr Schober declared that Austria was desirous of the economic pan-Europe and regarded the creation of regional economic agreements between states whose geographical position, production and economic necessity help toward such end, as a synthetic method of reaching the pan-European goal in a reasonable time.

Regarding the disarmament problem, Austria, like Germany and Hungary, regards the definite move toward general disarmament at the 1932 conference as the logical outcome of disarmament of the Central Powers by peace treaties.

BALTIMORE WANTS AIRPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12—A committee on aviation has been organized by the Baltimore Association of Commerce to formulate and promote plans for the development of aviation in Baltimore. Glenn L. Martin is chairman. The committee will stress the availability of the airport as a terminus for transatlantic air lines.

MOVE IN SPAIN TO BAR POLITICS IN UNIVERSITIES

Students Oppose Closing of Schools in Periods of Electioneering

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 11—Because of the interruptions of their university careers by political disturbances, Spanish students are inaugurating a movement to establish university studies free of all official connections.

Since students have been one of the most agitated elements in the Spanish political turmoil, their desire for unofficial studies assumes first-rank importance. The Federal Union of Students invites the collaboration of all university circles to work for independent faculties.

The movement, which is supported by professors, is the outcome of the Government's closing universities for months covering the electioneering period. Appeals to permit reopening have been ignored. Madrid and Seville students are incensed over police violence and the alleged illegal imprisonment of a number of their fellows.

Despite promises of collaboration, Count de Romanones, Liberal leader, apparently uneasy about the elections, considers them legal technically, but helpful only as preliminary to another Parliament convoked to decide on the question of a new constitution. His declarations strengthen the opposition régime, which is rejoicing over its new recruit, Santiago Alba, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

An interesting revelation comes from Jaca which disposes of the official description of the rebellion which led to the shooting of two officers as communistic. A document signed by the bishop and 48 prominent citizens of that district appeals for government clemency for those persons who, by reason of their known republican convictions, were appointed by rebel leaders as provisional local authorities and whose activities were described as communistic.

The official version of excesses is denied and the men in question now in prison, it is declared, proved themselves lovers of peace and order, exacting full respect for property. After the Government's emphatic declarations as to the nature of the rising, this document caused a sensation.

Feb. 11 being the anniversary of the first Spanish Republic following the abdication of King Amadeo of Savoy in 1873, manifestations were planned before the Royal Palace and on behalf of political prisoners but both were prohibited by the authorities.

A number of Liberals declare their intention to present candidatures at the coming elections and if returned to renounce their right to sit in the Cortes. A general strike has broken out at Cadiz as the result of differences of masters and men in the local shipyards.

Hoover Speech on Lincoln Goes on Air Tonight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—President Hoover will mark today's observance of Lincoln's anniversary with an evening radio address which is to be heard by Republican organizations all over the country.

Hard work was official Washington's program for the daylight hours, with some ceremonies planned by churches, patriotic organizations and schools. Congress had no special program prepared. It was trying instead to get on with pressing legislation.

Mr. Hoover had the usual full schedule at his office. His address tonight at 10 o'clock (E. S. T.) will be delivered from the study in the White House which the Emancipator used. It is a favorite room of Mr. Hoover, who often occupies the worn leather chair in which Lincoln pondered the grave problems of his day.

A score of more Cabinet members, Government officials, party leaders, Senators and Representatives will address local rallies tonight in various cities, their talks immediately preceding the Hoover address.

The original decision to give the Lincoln Day address from the White House was reached by the President because of the flood of invitations from widely scattered localities. He decided to accept them all, staying at home.

Poland Imprisons Socialist Leaders

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Feb. 12—Five leading Socialists, who organized a meeting and parade Sept. 14 just before Polish elections and were arrested with 100 others after a serious clash with the police, have been condemned to prison sentences varying from two to four years. The trial has been a cause célèbre occasioning hot debates in the Diet.

As a result of the trial the Socialists have organized protests against Sigmund Neuman, the presiding judge, who is also a member of the Department of Justice. Opposition parties declare the judge should not be nominated by the Department of Justice which also prosecutes cases.

A motion of judicial reform whereby Polish judges would be elected by the body of judges from their midst instead of being appointed by the Department of Justice was defeated in the Diet. The noted woman leader, Dr. Julia Tylicka, who is chiefly responsible for forming the prohibited Socialist procession, will be tried later.

Artist Describes Why He Fits His Subject to Surroundings

HENRY SALEM HUBBELL

IT IS a noted portrait painter himself who says it is a good thing that there are more of his kind in the United States than ever, because he thinks portraiture is due for a revival. Rufus Steele, in this, the fourth of a series of 10 articles on men prominent in American affairs, the fifth of which is scheduled for Feb. 17, has Mr. Hubbell tell why a portrait of a man for his home should be different from one to be hung in his club, and still different from another for his office. It isn't at all in a derogatory sense, either.

Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans

By RUFUS STEELE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"Portrait painting is attaining a wide popularity in the United States for the reason, I believe, that we have realized the value of the portrait in giving continuity to the fine qualities in family life. There is no longer any doubt of the effect upon children of having constantly before their eyes a reflection of their forbears at their best."

The statement is made by Henry Salem Hubbell, portrait painter of New York and Miami Beach, whose works hang in many noted American and European galleries and who has been honored with medals by the Paris Salon and various American institutions of art.

"We are finding as the older countries found before us," Mr. Hubbell explained, "that portraits effectually crystallize family sentiment. Portraiture accepts the duty of catching the best that a member of a family may express and preserving it as part of the family tradition or heritage—of making it a factor in the family life.

"Young children standing before the portraits of those who have given the family its place in the world observe the qualities there registered and say to themselves, consciously or unconsciously, 'These qualities belonged to them and also they belong to us.' Thus portraits give a family something to live with and to live up to, and that which inspires is likely to be a principle rather than a personality.

"In the light of a more general understanding we see there is nothing strange in the once paradoxical statement that a portrait may look more like a person than the person himself. The explanation is, of course, that men change even with a changing light but that a portrait which happily registered one's best does not change.

"The artist is governed today by the purpose the portrait is to serve. The portrait that will satisfy a man's family is not one to satisfy his business associates. I have painted the same individual in three distinct attitudes, for his home, his office and his club, and the pictures all won approval for the reason that they went into the very different atmospheres for which they were intended.

"With the return of a reasonable prosperity we are likely to see a veritable portrait-painting era in this country. All the signs indicate this. If it comes it will be a worthy and memorable art advance because there is no doubt that the United States now has more truly excellent portrait painters than ever before.

"The painter's most satisfying rewards are not in money, of course, but in the appreciation of those who love his pictures. Out of various happy memories I go back often to two somewhat contradictory experiences that befell me at the Paris Salon in 1910.

"I needed ready money so that I might take my family to visit friends who had invited us to their villa in Venice. A gentleman, M. Blume, wrote to ask me for the very lowest price I would accept for my picture 'The Samovar,' in the Paris show. Eager for the Venice holiday, I hacked the price heavily, was summoned to the Faubourg St. Honore and handed a check. M. Blume then told me he had secured that special price from me for one of the richest men in Europe, Baron Edmond de Rothschild.

"In the same Salon was my picture 'The Goldfish.' Booth Tarkington wrote me he had seen and fallen in love with it. Royalties were in a bad way at the moment, he wrote, but in case I should have the painting left on my hands at the close of the show he felt he could pay a certain price if I cared to accept it.

"Flattered that he wanted my picture, I directed my agent to withdraw it from the show and send it to him while I went off to Venice. Upon my return I found Tarkington had sent me a check for $200 more than the price I had accepted. I sent his $200 home. He sent it back, declaring he was sure someone would have paid the full price before the show was over. In the end all I could do was to split the amount with him. How can it be less than a wonderful world with men like Booth Tarkington in it?"

SHALE OIL FOR TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—After many years of experiments with Tasmanian shale a retort has at last been made which successfully overcomes the carbonizing difficulty which previously has prevented the industry becoming a commercial proposition. The plant treats about 20 tons of shale per day.

AMERICAN AMITY TO BE FOSTERED BY USE OF RADIO

Institute at University of Florida Emphasizes Agricultural Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 12—Extension as rapidly as possible of the radio schedule already undertaken by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs of the University of Florida over its own station—the most powerul in the State—was advised today by Dr. Rollin D. Atwood, acting director of the institute.

From its position within range of the Latin-American nations, WAUF offers one of the contact points capable of reaching a larger number at once than is possible through the slower machinery of schools and publications, Dr. Atwood declared.

Out of careful round-table analysis as to how the institute should go about launching its formal program, came today a committee report proposing a survey of the research work on agricultural subjects that is being carried on in Latin-American nations.

Collection of this and similar information is generally conceded to be the first stone in the institute's structure. It is desired to choose with extreme care the material which is to be woven into the lectures, courses, radio programs and publications sponsored by the institute. Not only is there need for more teaching of Latin-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Farmers Slow in Applying for Government Seed Loan

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Farmers baffled by the drought need to bestir themselves more to take advantage of the loans offered by the Government. The plan is young, the applications are increasing, but up to the present only a "dent" has been made in the $45,000,000 appropriation.

Anxiety about food for next summer and fall, discouragement, inertia, and failure to comprehend the Government's loan plan are among causes of the delay.

The food question enters into the appropriation already made because various farmers who are as yet unable to see how they are going to provide for themselves until fall, are reluctant to tie up with the Government the single thing they possess as a source of credit, namely, their ability to make a crop.

The amount of cash paid out from the Memphis farmers' federal seed loan office to date is $167,000. The loans are made in three installments. The disbursement so far to borrowers represents a total of $370,000 in loans begun.

Available here is between $16,000,000 and $18,000,000. Memphis is loan headquarters for Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. Arkansas is the first of these cotton states to become active in borrowing. Mississippi is picking up, Louisiana and Tennessee have done some, and Alabama has not yet started.

Applications are coming in at the rate of 2500 to 3000 a day. The loans are small. There have been only a couple as yet of the maximum of $2000. The lowest has been for $15. The average is around $200.

Running over a stack of loan papers, J. H. Lynch, the administrative officer in charge of the Memphis office, named the following amounts asked as typical: $40, $85, $150, $250, $52, $71, $475, $175, $164, $157, $130, $60, and $88.

Mr. Lynch believes that the introduction into the region of so many millions of new money in the government loans is likely to ease the credit situation. As some of the cotton states especially are suffering from a credit shortage, the prediction is cheering. Some bankers take this viewpoint, Mr. Lynch remarked, while others do not.

Another hopeful possibility is that the farmer who gives the Government a first lien on his crop may still be able to borrow something additional on it from the bank or the merchant. Here again is disagreement found among bankers. Some think that when a farmer gives a mortgage to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION URGED AS NEED

Industrial Expansion Is Demanding Its Use, Says F. A. Seiberling

Industrial expansion demands motor vehicle transportation, declares F. A. Seiberling. Visiting Boston, yesterday, the head of the Akron rubber company which bears his name talked impartially on the broad aspects of the transportation problem, particularly in its relationship to public service.

The expanding radius of transportation service has opened a field for the commercial vehicle which the railroads, heretofore, had only barely tapped, he said. The short-haul shipper and the less-than-carload shipper, have found the motor truck of inestimable value, he said.

Although primarily interested in the expansion of the motor industry, Mr. Seiberling admitted that the railroads had brought reasonable criticism against the encroachments of the motor vehicle into their domain. "We must consider that the railroads are important," he said, "in promoting public service, that they have spent billions in developing their rights-of-way and freight services, that they pay heavy property taxes.

Compared with railroad expenditures, motor transportation lines have been provided rights-of-way practically at public expense," he said. The 600,000 miles or more of paved highways throughout the country represent a public investment of billions of dollars, he pointed out. From this basis he reasoned that the public had paid in full for the conveniences of motor transportation.

"Introduction of the commercial vehicle is revolutionizing methods of handling freight," he continued. "The radius of service is steadily enlarging and may seriously affect the revenue of the railroads. With the zone of the commercial car broadening, a readjustment has got to be made fairly and impartially from the standpoint of public interests."

No objection was advanced by Mr. Seiberling to the railroads entering the commercial vehicle transportation field in competition with the small companies. The railroads may be able to render the most efficient service in this field, he said. He even admitted that absorption of the motor transportation industry by the railroads might ultimately provide the solution to the present problem.

Eventually he thought it would be proved that there is no place in modern transportation for the short-haul rail lines. The railroads will function in the future on long hauls only, he declared. But in another 10 years he predicted that they would have a long-haul competitor of tremendous proportions in the airplane. This problem will have to be faced as all others relating to transportation—from the broad aspect of public service and public interests, he concluded.

In connection with the business depression, Mr. Seiberling sounded a note of optimism, based on an intimate study of five major depressions through which he has passed. The crust of the present depression has already been broken in the West and Middle West, he declared, and 1931 should clear the business skies.

New Self-Landing Plane Proves Test, Alighting With Pilot's Hands in Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BEACH, L. I., Feb. 12—An airpane which lands itself when the pilot adjusts its movable wings to the correct angle for alighting was successfully demonstrated at Glenn Curtiss airport here yesterday. More than 100 persons, most of whom were identified with aeronautics or were interested in the commercial possibilities of the aircraft, gathered at the ice-covered field to witness the demonstrations.

Henry White, test pilot who took the airplane aloft, told the spectators that after adjusting the wings to a landing angle, he would hold his white-gloved hands above the cockpit to convince them that the stick was uncontrolled.

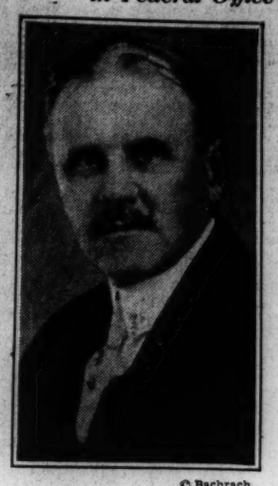
The airplane, whose inventor, Albert Adams Merrill, was a collaborator of Langley and Chanute and experimented with flying machines before the Wright Brothers made the first flight in history, took off easily and circled the field. Then Mr. White adjusted the wings to an angle of incidence of 14 degrees with respect to the fuselage, by means of a crank and pushrod arrangement in the cockpit, and throttled his motor.

As the airplane glided downward, the group of spectators saw the pilot's hands waving above the fuselage. The airplane struck the ground with its tail well in the air. This position is one of its characteristics when landing, but because the center of gravity is placed very far back, it cannot nose over. After bouncing once, the wheels made contact with the ground and rolled along the runway until brought to a stop by wheelbrakes similar to those on an automobile.

The pilot took off again and repeated the uncontrolled landing stunt several times. This stunt, its inventor explained, is the only one the airplane is capable of, since it was designed especially to prove the safety of flying.

"It is not so much what it will do as what it will not do that is important," Mr. Merrill said. It will never nose over because of improper stabilizer adjustment or overcontrol in the hands of an ignorant or careless pilot. The machine can neither stall nor dive. It will not spin and no one has yet been able to loop it. It is definitely an airplane to fly and not to stunt, because you cannot stunt it.

Again to Serve in Federal Office



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FREDERICK H. TARR

Tarr Renamed U. S. Attorney by President

Appointee Is Graduate of Harvard and Has Served Since 1926 in Office

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—President Hoover today nominated Frederick H. Tarr as United States attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts.

Frederick H. Tarr has been active in the State's many phases of endeavor to uphold the prohibition amendment. Since first taking office as United States Attorney in 1926, Mr. Tarr has stood firmly for complete enforcement of the law.

Mr. Tarr was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1896 and began practice at Gloucester, near his home, Rockport. Before taking over the office of United States Attorney, in 1926, Mr. Tarr served as special counsel for the United States before the American and British Tribunal. He is a graduate of Harvard College.

Australia Asks Britain to Cut War-Debt Terms

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 12—Conversations between Australian representatives in London and the British Treasury are understood to be proceeding here upon the question of the war debt settlement reached between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth in 1921.

The debt concerned now amounts to £82,000,000, £10,000,000 of the £92,000,000 originally lent by Britain to Australia for maintenance of Australian forces having been paid off.

Under the interest and sinking fund charges, which total 6 per cent, Australia pays Britain the fixed sum of £5,520,000 annually, of which an increasing proportion goes each year to extinguish the capital indebtedness. At that rate the liability would be wiped out altogether in 1957.

The question of revision has been raised on several occasions, but the arrangement has been hitherto allowed to continue because any relief given to Australia would necessarily be at the expense of British taxpayers, who in the past have been thought less able to bear the burden.

Now that the Australian financial position is even more serious than that of Britain, it has become a question whether revision should not be made to bring settlement more into accord with terms adopted in the case of other war debts alike as regards the rate of interest and the length of the period in which repayment is to take place. The Anglo-American debt settlement, for example, is at an interest of somewhat less than 3½ per cent while repayment is spread over 62 years instead of 36.

STATES SLOW WITH RELIEF IN DRY AREA

Definite Action Is Taken in Only Six Out of 17 Most Affected

ACTUAL AID FOUND SPREAD VERY THIN

More and More People in Distressed Sections Are Looking to Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Though the wheels of state legislation roll ponderously, they are slowly bringing a promise of relief to drought-stricken areas in six of the 17 states most seriously affected. In seven others, definite and immediate, but insufficient, aid is in sight.

While destitute victims of the drought view with apprehension the predicted removal of the Red Cross commissary next month, and in their extremity turn with new hope to the Federal Government and the possibility of swift adoption of the $20,000,000 drought relief compromise, the legislative bodies in all but four of the afflicted states are considering many measures aimed ultimately at relief.

Viewed in the bulk, these activities give the impression of wide succor for the needy, but consideration of the vast area over which these efforts must be blanketed, makes the actual present aid appear thin indeed. Furthermore none better than a drought sufferer knows how little nourishment is contained in a promise of relief—and thus far it must be admitted that the preponderance of state aid consists of measures hoped for and proposed rather than measures passed.

Arkansas, Missouri and Ohio have passed measures appropriating some $2,000,000 which will find its way directly to the sufferers, while approximately $23,500,000 authorized for highway improvements and public works in Indiana, Illinois and Montana will indirectly help the rural population of those states.

Plenty in Expectations

If the drought sufferer cares to be fed and clothed with expectations, however, there is much to encourage him in the numerous measures being considered in his behalf. It is expected that a second $250,000 drought relief bill will soon be introduced in the Missouri Legislature; Pennsylvania is said to be rushing a proposal for a $100,000 Red Cross appropriation, and Texas is considering a $200,000,000 state road bond issue. Other states have other plans, only Alabama, Kansas, Kentucky and Louisiana apparently remaining without some form of passed or proposed relief appropriations.

Several of the affected states either have adopted or are considering measures to withhold collection of delinquent taxes and to prevent the sale of lands or property for taxes within the drought area; some states have appointed commissions to aid outside agencies in the disbursement of funds; bond issues providing funds to lend farmers against future crops are receiving consideration; gasoline taxes are being raised or discussed in some states, the revenue to be devoted to relief; and the lowering of salaries of state employees has been proposed, the saving to contribute to the rural aid fund.

A symposium of drought relief measures and appropriations in the several states, gathered by many correspondents and assembled in this bureau, follows:

ARKANSAS

Gov. Harvey Parnell on Feb. 10 sent back to the Legislature to be approved by both houses sitting as a committee of the whole, the bill recently passed, providing for a bond issue of $1,500,000 as a drought relief measure. He announced, that he will sign the bill, which is the first direct relief measure passed by the Legislature.

Funds from the issue will be lent to farmers who will purchase stock in credit corporations which can be placed as security with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks of St. Louis for loans. Estimates of the amount which will be made available range from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. The maximum amount which a credit corporation can borrow from an Intermediate Credit Bank is 10 times its capital stock.

A bill passed by the House and providing for $15,000,000 for farm relief, has been killed in the Senate by a vote of 22 to 10, the principal argument against it being that it was "impractical."

Several bills are pending in both houses of the Legislature providing for extension of tax-paying time, which ends April 10, as a drought relief measure. But all were declared inadequate and the Senate has adopted a resolution transmitted from the House requesting the Speaker of the lower branch and the President of the Senate to appoint three members of the Judiciary Committee in each house to serve as a joint committee to draft a bill providing for an extension.

With the number being cared for by the Red Cross approximately 520,000 it is believed that relief has reached its peak and will remain at this figure until March 1 or a short time later.

ALABAMA

While 47 of Alabama's 67 counties are directly affected by drought, no relief measures have come before the Alabama Legislature, in session since Jan. 13, nor are measures anticipated immediately.

Supporters of relief activities, however, were encouraged by news that

the Red Cross special drought relief drive in the State, seeking funds totaling approximately $200,000, had gained considerable headway, with prospect that the full quota would be reached.

DELAWARE

A bill before the Delaware Legislature would appropriate $50,000 for the relief of unemployed. Half the sum would be used to assist the idle in Wilmington and the remainder to aid the needy unemployed in the rural districts of the State.

The measure is in committee and is likely to be reported favorably at once. There seems little doubt of its passing and receiving the signature of Gov. Clayton D. Buck.

ILLINOIS

While Oscar E. Carlstrom, Attorney-General, has declared that Illinois cannot legally appropriate funds to be lent to drought-stricken farmers for seed and feed, the administration is setting aside all available funds for construction work, much of which is in the drought area of southern Illinois. Approximately $15,000,000 is to be spent on roads, of that amount $11,000,000 in contracts now is under construction. Appropriation bills have not yet come before the fifty-seventh General Assembly, but the economy program of Gov. Louis L. Emmerson is expected to keep in check any proposed direct appropriations for relief.

INDIANA

A measure primarily designed to relieve the drought sufferers of 29 southern Indiana counties by preventing the sale of lands and property upon which taxes are delinquent has passed the House and the Senate of the Indiana State Legislature in session here and on Feb. 4 was in the hands of Gov. Harry S. Leslie for signature.

The bill introduced by Jacob Weiss, Representative of Indianapolis, provided that no forced sale occur on Feb. 9, as is the custom, of lands upon which taxes for 1929 due in 1930 are delinquent. It eliminates also the custom of collection of the May and November installments of the current year when delinquent taxes are paid. It provides that the delinquent taxpayer may pay up anytime during 1931 without the customary penalty. By an emergency clause the law will become effective upon signature by the Governor.

The promptness with which all organized agencies of relief have joined in the round table movement with the Indiana Commission for Relief, Distribution, and Unemployment, made it possible to report to Gov. Harry A. Leslie that there is no one in the 29 drought-stricken counties of the southern part of the State who is going hungry. Dr. J. H. Hewitt, executive secretary of the commission so stated

The commission, headed by Dr. J. S. Skinner of Purdue University and incorporating 371 public-spirited citizens, including 92 county chairmen, was appointed by Governor Leslie to cope with the situation 2½ months ago. Its first act was to coördinate the efforts of all agencies for relief and employment in each county, plan regional conferences, and obtain volunteer block captains who would give comprehensive reports.

A state-wide "made work" program has been successful in giving odd jobs. Arrangements were made for the expenditure of $3,500,000 in federal road aid available to Indiana among the important byroads of the State, giving preference in employment to farmers living near by.

Work has begun on 25 bridges under direction of the State Highway Commission, since bridges are independent of weather conditions and employ more men. A successful "Buy Indiana Products" campaign, centering about the use of soft coal mined in the State, the clay industry, and cement for roadbuilding, was waged. A bill providing for distribution of $4,000,000 in gas tax receipts to counties, cities, and towns on Feb. 16 instead of March 1 to expedite road work has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and awaits signature of Governor Leslie.

LOUISIANA

While neither special appropriation nor emergency legislation has been planned in Louisiana, a committee of 34 members appointed last Aug. 26 by Gov. Huey P. Long has since been working with the Federal Government in distribution of drought relief funds. Members of the committee are business and professional men, including members of the clergy and state officials. B. F. Thompson of Alexandria is chairman.

MARYLAND

With the exception of a single relief bill providing for relief in one county only, granting a moratorium of three months in payment of taxes, no special measures for relief have been adopted in Maryland. Relief emergency loans available to farmers have been arranged by a group of bankers, formed as the result of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie's activities for drought relief.

MISSISSIPPI

Bills to postpone sale date of tax delinquent property, make poll tax payment sole qualification to vote and to issue between $15,000,000 and $45,000,000 to build highways are emergency measures to come before a special session of the Legislature if called by Gov. T. G. Bilbo. Grave doubt exists over calling of the session since the Governor has made the call dependent upon pledges of the majority to support all bills, including executive "pet" measures, and to promise to vote no impeachments, or to conduct no investigations.

MISSOURI

This State's drought relief bill, providing $350,000 for sufferers, is expected to be taken up by the Senate at Jefferson City within two or three days. The House passed the Senate bill, but an amendment provided not more than $1000 was to be used to defray expenses in disbursement of the fund. The bill then went to the Senate.

However, the House halted any action in the Senate by calling the bill back for the purpose of removing the amendment which it is understood caused opposition to the bill. The bill, without amendment, is expected to be returned immediately.

MONTANA

Montana's Legislature has passed and the Governor has approved a measure providing for issuance of $6,000,000 in bonds to be used to match federal aid funds for highway construction and plans are being made in the Assembly for a companion measure to require that contractors employ only Montana labor so that the money may be used as a means of assisting drought-stricken farmers.

The bonds will be paid from receipts from the five-cent gasoline tax in the next 10 years. Efforts are being made to exempt farmers from payments of the gasoline tax when the fuel is used in tractors. At present the tax is paid and later refunded and it is contended this ties up nearly $1,000,000 of farmer's money during their busiest season.

OHIO

A bill to appropriate $50,000 of state funds for clothing, shoes and medicine for school children in the drought stricken regions of Ohio awaits the signature of Gov. George White. It already has the expressed approval of the Governor and will go into effect immediately it is signed, since it is an emergency measure. It passed the House Wednesday, and the Senate last week.

The State Department of Education will administer the money appropriated and will disburse it to boards of education to pay for medical treatment for the children, in addition to clothing.

OKLAHOMA

One of three emergency relief bills for Drought-stricken Oklahoma farmers became law Feb. 4, when an appropriation bill for $300,000 providing free seed was signed by Gov. W. H. Murray. The fund will be administered by county commissioners.

A second bill for the same amount has passed the House and has the approval of the Governor. It would supply food and clothing until another crop is harvested.

The third action, providing a special tax assessment against salaries of state employees was defeated in the Senate. The fund thus raised was to be used in construction of roads, thus providing winter employment.

A bill to increase the state gasoline tax by one cent as an emergency measure has been prepared for introduction in the Legislature. This would produce $3,000,000 annually, it was estimated.

PENNSYLVANIA

An appropriation of $100,000 for the Red Cross for needy persons of Pennsylvania has been introduced. It is proposed to rush this measure through the Legislature as speedily as possible.

Introduction of the measure followed the action of the unemployment conference called by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, which urged the Legislature to appropriate $10,000,000 to the state department of welfare for food, clothing and shelter for unemployed.

Immediate enactment of legislation to prevent the seizure of homes of householders who are unable to meet tax payments due to present economic conditions was also urged.

TENNESSEE

Postponement of 1930 state and county taxes until June 1 as a relief measure has been legally permitted by the General Assembly. The taxes ordinarily are due on March 1 of each year, with penalties for delay, but this year may be deferred until June 1 with only ½ of 1 per cent interest monthly assessed.

This is the only official step besides free distribution of two carloads daily of state-mined coal from the prison camp at Brushy Mountain to charities in large cities for needy.

The Red Cross estimates there are nearly 70,000 drought sufferers in Tennessee being fed by it alone.

TEXAS

Lightened tax burdens rather than direct appropriations is the form that drought aid is taking in the Texas Legislature. An emergency measure which permits deferred payment of taxes was passed Jan. 29. It gives taxpayers until Oct. 15, waiving the customary 10 per cent penalty for bills not paid in January. Farmers and home owners are benefited alike.

Several other measures under consideration include abolition of the state-wide ad valorem tax; temporary reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of all state employees receiving more than $150 a month; suspension of summer schools in all state institutions, and a $200,000,000 state road bond issue, part of the returns from which will be used to pay off county road bonds, thus reducing the local ad valorem tax.

Drop in Copper Supply Brings Rise in Buying

A DECREASE in surplus stocks of copper has encouraged buying of that metal, according to reports from copper markets. The price has been advanced to 10 cents a pound in the domestic market and 10.30 cents for foreign sales. Copper now is a full half-cent above the recent low prices, the gain having been made in two days.

Reflecting this development, shares of copper companies in the New York stock market were in demand and led a rally in yesterday's session on the stock exchange.

Bread Bill of $1,000,000,000 Said to Hold Despite Wheat Cut

Witnesses Before Senate Subcommittee Testify That Price of Loaf Has Not Followed Decline in Wheat and Flour, but Assert Quality Is Better

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The price of bread has not followed the decline in the price of wheat and flour, it was declared by a succession of witnesses before the special subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee for the investigation of food prices. Some witnesses deplored the fact, others defended it, but all admitted that bread is now the "aristocrat" of the flour family.

F. H. Frazier, chairman of the board of the General Baking Company, operating 50 baking establishments in eastern cities, testified that in Washington bread is sold at wholesale for 8 cents a 17-ounce loaf, and 11 cents for a 1½-pound loaf, and that the same bread is sold to the War Department for four cents a pound.

John Vezcky, general manager of the Southwestern Coöperative Wheat Growers' Association, testified that the price of good bread in Kansas City has not declined in four years; and that in a period in which bread has declined one cent a pound, wheat has toppled from a high price of $1.75 a bushel to 65 cents a bushel.

Interest Intensified

Interest in the testimony was intensified by the consumers' strike against alleged high bread prices now under way in Chicago and by restlessness of housewives and consumers in other cities over the cost of the staple. Spokesmen for baking interests before the Senate subcommittee said that wheat is only one cost in the price of a loaf of bread, and argued that the quality of bakers' bread has immensely improved, even though the price has remained about stationary.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, who sponsored the investigation, explained that the item of bread amounts to $90 a year in an average family food budget which aggregates for all foods $374. Although some people assert that a few cents more or less in the bread price made little difference, Mr. Capper said, the total annual American bread bill exceeded $1,000,000,000.

Testimony from government experts on prevailing prices of wheat, flour and bread showed the price of flour has closely followed the decline in the price of wheat. The lowest price of wheat in the past 23 years is the prevailing 59-cent price, Joseph A. Becker, bureau of agriculture economics, Department of Agriculture, said.

A graph of index food prices submitted by Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, showed that in 1920 the bread index was under the price index of wheat, but that since then the bread index has gone above that of wheat.

"What the farmer is interested in knowing," said Mr. Capper, "is why the price he is getting for wheat is so far out of line with the price the consumer is paying for the finished product."

Decline in Milled Flour

Detailed testimony was given by George Livingston of the Millers National Federation, Minneapolis, to show that prices of milled flour have declined proportionately with the fall in wheat prices.

Mr. Capper brought out that other food prices have dropped greatly in recent months. Good steak has dropped from 45 to 35 cents a pound; poorer grades of meat are much less; storage eggs sell in some localities as low as 10 cents a dozen, while in Topeka, Kan., farmers are getting only 12 cents a dozen for fresh eggs—the lowest price since 1886. Despite this bread prices remain the same, he said.

Mr. Stewart said bread cost more than it should in view of the cheapness of materials. His statistics showed that in 51 cities bread prices are relatively higher than the wheat prices, and also out of line with the index prices of combined food products. Every food product that goes into bread except condensed milk, Mr. Stewart said, has declined. He agreed that the quality of bread has been improved.

Henry Stude, Chicago, president of the American Bakers Association and of the American Institute of Baking, defended the baking industry. His association represented 2000 bakers and 40 per cent of the output, he said. Modern bread is of better quality than it was a few years ago; bakers produce a wider assortment of goods, and wages have remained the same, he said. An independent survey in 51 cities, from an average of 17 stores in a city, showed it possible to buy low-grade bread under 6 cents per pound, he said. The average high-priced bread sold for 10 cents a pound, he said.

A statement from "Home Stores" a concern of Chattanooga, Tenn., was read in the record stating that the cost of producing bread is 4.07 cents a pound, in which the cost of ingredients is 2.06 cents. By far the greatest cost is in overhead, labor, transportation and similar items.

Mr. Frazier submitted a mass of confidential figures on costs and profits of the General Baking Company to the subcommittee. A typical batch of dough weighing 1041.5 pounds meant a flour cost of $18.30 in October, 1929, he said, and brought the baking company receipts of $66.87. A similar batch in December 30, 1930, cost the company, in ingredients $15.30 and the company's receipts were only $60.40: a reduction, he said, of costs of only $3, but a reduction in company receipts of $6.87.

Baking Company Shows Increase in Net Income

The statement of Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., of Boston for the 53 weeks ended Jan. 3, 1931, shows that net income last year of $545,619 was approximately 31 per cent above the $416,844 shown in the 52 weeks of 1929. Balance of $1.66 a share on the 150,000 Class B shares was nearly double the 1929 balance of 88 cents share.

Hathaway showed a 4.2 per cent sales gain last year, while most of the large baking companies showed reduced sales. The aggressive advertising campaign of Hathaway helped to offset the business depression.

Hathaway Bakeries in 1930 benefited from lower commodity prices, especially flour. Hathaway reaped the benefits of lowered production costs resulting from consolidation of properties acquired in recent years and integration of operations.

Since the close of 1930, Hathaway's sales and earnings make a good comparison with the corresponding period of the year before. Late last year the company acquired Holterman Brothers, Inc., the largest house-to-house baking company on Staten Island. This provides the company's entry into the important metropolitan New York area.

Since the acquisition, plant facilities have been completely modernized and delivery equipment increased and improved. Economies to be introduced are expected to contribute materially to the 1931 profits showing.

Financial status of Hathaway remains sound, with cash on Jan. 3 of $326,464, current assets of $713,347 and current liabilities of $411,911. Inventories last year were reduced approximately 16 per cent.

Utility Board Inquiry Opened in Pennsylvania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 11—Without the formality of a recording vote, the State Senate yesterday accepted the Earnest resolution providing for the investigation of the public service commission.

Under the provisions of the resolution the investigation will be conducted by the Judiciary General Committee of the Senate and neither the House nor Gov. Gifford Pinchot will have representation on the body. The investigation got under way today with an organization of the committee and the preparation of a list of witnesses to be called.

Women's City Club Honors Mrs. Gilson

Economics is displacing politics as the controlling influence in the activities of almost every country, according to Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, discussing current events at the Women's City Club, Feb. 11, where a dinner was given in her honor.

Outstanding as an instance, Mrs. Gilson mentioned the high tariff enacted in France on automobile parts which had reaction in the affairs of a prominent manufacturer in the United States who is the chief importer of motor parts there.

Russia's determined industrial effort was a much-discussed factor in world economics, Mrs. Gilson observed, and in this connection said that the recent pronouncement of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, of the change in policy of recognizing foreign governments in power raised the question of the recognition of Russia. In view of President Hoover's well-known opposition to Bolshevism, she said, there was unlikely to be early recognition by the United States.

MIDDLESEX PROGRAM TO BOOST TAX RATE

Twenty-two cents per $1000 of valuation may be added to the tax rate in Middlesex County for the coming year if the proposed budget of the county commissioners is adopted. The rate for this year is estimated at $1.59, against $1.37 in 1930.

Enterprises, calculated to employ hundreds, being considered by the commissioners, include $1,000,000 for a house of correction in Billerica; the Tyngsboro Bridge across the Merrimac River, a new district courthouse in Newton, and a new district courthouse in Cambridge. Highway and agricultural expenditures are set at $500,000 and $45,000, respectively.

HUNTRESS TO GIVE LECTURE AT M. I. T.

The third Society of Arts lecture, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be delivered Sunday, Feb. 15, at 4 p. m., by Dr. Ernest H. Huntress, of the department of chemistry.

Dr. Huntress will base his talk on the far-reaching influence of organic chemistry in every-day affairs and its recent applications to industry. He will describe new uses for dyes. His lecture will be illustrated.

AMERICAN AMITY TO BE FOSTERED BY USE OF RADIO

(Continued from Page 1)

American subjects in the United States, but present courses must be made more truly representative of conditions in those nations, Dr. Atwood said.

He reported that there are at present 175 courses on Latin America in colleges of this country. "How many of these courses," he asked, "really fathom the underlying springs of culture in those nations to the South? How many of them go far beyond repeating a series of political revolutions? We must promote more earnest scholarship on Latin-American subjects, and give to students and the public a genuine appreciation of our neighbors' problems and achievements."

Dr. Atwood, a son of the president of Clark University who is also attending the sessions, laid before the institute a comprehensive digest of the organization's aims and possible lines of advance. In addition to use of the radio as a means of reaching those outside formal educational institutions he favored efforts to enlist the aid of the press, motion pictures and publishers.

Fundamental to understanding among the peoples of the American nations, Dr. Atwood said, is mutual knowledge of the economic and social conditions in the various regions. The institute therefore has two main functions—to collect, translate and interpret information essential to this understanding, and to disseminate such data.

The gathering process has already been started in the agricultural field and other independent surveys are to be undertaken by the institute as rapidly as possible, Dr. Atwood declared.

Exchange of Students

Substantial indication has already been given that many schools will coöperate in the institute's educational program. More students are being exchanged between universities in the two Americas; negotiations are under way to provide additional scholarships and exchange professors.

Regarding means of reaching the public outside the schools Dr. Atwood said that radio programs have already been given featuring inter-American relations. Since announcement of the institute's organization last June there has been an average of from two to three of these programs each month on a wavelength enabling many Latin-American nations to listen in.

Emphasis is gradually shifting in the round-table conferences from the necessity for intellectual coöperation to something deeper — namely, the need for giving people of the Americas more durable moral, emotional and spiritual points to contact.

Ways to Friendship

It has been brought out that it is not only necessary to know where and how people live but what they think and why they think as they do. Dr. David G. Fairchild, principal agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, declared that before any lasting friendship can be worked out among peoples or nations there must be a fuller understanding of the emotional and racial factors which often influence their actions more than logic or intellect.

Further approval of the institute's proceedings from the standpoint of a Peruvian was expressed at the banquet last night by Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, representing the University of Lima.

Dr. Belaunde said that the relations of the United States and Latin America have gone through two stages—the political and economic. He hopes now for a third which he summed up as cultural. The institute promises to further this rapprochement, he declared. Dr. Belaunde has been a political exile in the United States for a decade and only returned to his country after the overthrow of the Leguia régime.

BOSQUE DELIVERS VALEDICTORY

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 12 (By U. P.)—Congress met in ordinary session yesterday and heard the last message President Bosque will deliver to that body before he leaves office March 1. The message dealt with administrative matters. President-elect Araujo, an agriculturist, succeeds President Bosque for a four-year term.

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VACUUM COTTON PICKERS ORDERED BY SOVIET AGENCY

St. Louis Firm Sells $50,000 Worth of Harvesters for Use in Russia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Experiments conducted last year by the Soviet Government in harvesting cotton by machinery has resulted in placing orders for $50,000 worth of vacuum cotton harvesters with a St. Louis firm through the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet purchasing agency in this country, it was learned today.

While it was predicted by the manufacturer of the machinery that the Soviets, because of their adoption of labor-saving devices of this sort, might soon be able to undersell cotton producers of the United States, this point of view was discounted by Amtorg officials, who declared that for many years to come Russia would be able to consume all of the cotton she produced.

It was admitted, however, that introduction of cotton harvesters probably would continue to reduce the amount of cotton that Russia would need to import for home manufacture and consumption.

Not long ago A. Mamaeff, president of Amtorg; Nicholas Vasileff, agricultural engineer, and S. M. Saenko, engineering agronomist for Amtorg, made a trip to Mississippi to consult with John S. Thurman, president of Vacuum Cotton Harvester, Inc., regarding the purchase of machinery. After some days on the plantation of Marx Schaefer, near Yazoo City, an order was placed for vacuum harvesters to pick the cotton on the collective farms in Turkestan as one of the features of the "Five-Year Plan."

In 1929 the Soviets planted 2,606,000 acres in cotton; in 1930 this was increased to 4,364,000 acres, and this year it is planned to considerably increase the acreage again. At the same time, Russia reduced her imports. The value of cotton shipped from the United States to Russia during the fiscal year 1928-29 was $31,161,000, according to Amtorg, and during the next fiscal year the value dropped to $16,437,000.

In commenting upon the purchase of cotton-harvesting machinery by the Soviet authorities, Mr. Thurman recalled that southern planters in the United States long had regarded such machinery as impractical.

"Cotton has been picked up to this time much the same as it was in India on the Nile a thousand years ago," he said. "It is estimated that it requires about 2,250,000 hands 100 days to pick the average United States cotton crop of 15,000,000 bales, but we believe that 65,000 vacuum harvesters manned with 455,000 hands would perform the same service.

"Essentially the Thurman system consists of a rotary vacuum pump operated by a tractor and two vacuum tanks, one of which is used while the cotton is being emptied from the other. Six hose lines 1½ inches in diameter and 75 feet long, each working at the end so that two nozzles can be attached, are used for reaching to cotton bolls. Each worker holds a nozzle in each hand and goes along the rows touching the nozzles to each boll.

"In this way each worker can pick from 60 to 80 cotton bolls per minute, and the entire machine operated by seven workers, one on each of the hose lines and one to tend the machine, will harvest 4000 to 4800 pounds of cotton a day."

Mr. Thurman is the inventor of the vacuum cleaning system now generally in use, as well as the cotton harvester. He cites as a peculiar coincidence the fact that he sold and shipped the first vacuum cleaner to England and the first vacuum cotton harvester to Brazil, before either was sold in the United States.

Soviet Imports Ban Held Up in House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Republican leaders in the House are in disagreement on the bill forbidding Soviet imports where evidence of forced or convict labor can be shown.

Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which reported out the bill, is confident of its passage at the present session of Congress and expects to obtain a vote under suspension of the rules shortly.

But Republican floor leaders are not as yet convinced of the wisdom of the bill and reserved judgment until they have studied its possible ramifications further.

Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York and leader of the anti-Communist group in the House, favors the measure and stated it would have his support although he does not think it goes as far in preventing imports from Soviet Russia as he would like.

The Treasury embargo against Soviet lumber and pulp wood from certain sections of Russia does not satisfy those who are determined to keep out these products. Such a ruling can be rescinded at any time, they point out.

'Lame Duck' Bill Is Assured Vote Before March 4

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Constitutional reform to abolish the "lame duck" session of Congress is at last assured a vote on the floor of the House although not in exactly the same form George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, has advocated for the past 20 years.

The rules committee of the House announced yesterday that the House shall vote on the measure before adjournment on March 4, probably some time next week. Four hours of debate are to be allowed to advocates on each side.

The measure on which the House will vote is one sponsored by Charles L. Gifford (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. It differs slightly from the bill bearing Mr. Norris's name which the Senate has already passed five times. Friends of Mr. Norris say the changes have been made solely to deprive Mr. Norris of credit for the measure in its final form as it passes into law.

Mr. Gifford's bill places the day for the convening of Congress two days earlier than Mr. Norris's measure and advances the date for the inauguration nine days. There are other minor changes, but in substance it is the same bill.

However, Mr. Norris gave his assurance today he would not oppose the substitute measure if it passes the House and comes to the Senate. He trusts it can be rushed through the Senate committee stages and passed there if favorable House action is taken within the next two weeks.

If passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President, the measure will still have to be ratified by three-fourths of the states before becoming a part of the Constitution.

The purpose of the bill, in either the Gifford or Norris form, is to permit both newly elected members to Congress and the new President to take office within two months after election instead of waiting 13 months as provided by the Constitution in its present form.

If the Gifford amendment is enacted Congress will convene on Jan. 4 of each year and terms of members elected the previous November will begin then instead of being held over until the following December as at present. The President would take office on Jan. 24 instead of on March 4 as at present.

Council of Women Voters to Convene

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Plans for the meeting of the general council of the League of Women Voters, to be held here April 14 to 17, were in preparation today as the executive committee of the league began its annual midwinter meeting at organization headquarters.

Preparations for the unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet to be placed in the headquarters in commemoration of women whose names were placed on the organization's National Roll of Honor last spring, also are being discussed.

Members of the executive committee who are attending the meeting are: Miss Belle Sherwin, of Washington, D. C., president; Miss Katharine Ludington, of Old Lyme, Conn.; Miss Ruth Morgan, of New York City; Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, of Girard, O.; Miss Marguerite M. Wells, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Henry Steffens Jr., of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Elsie A. Zinsmeister, of Louisville, Ky.

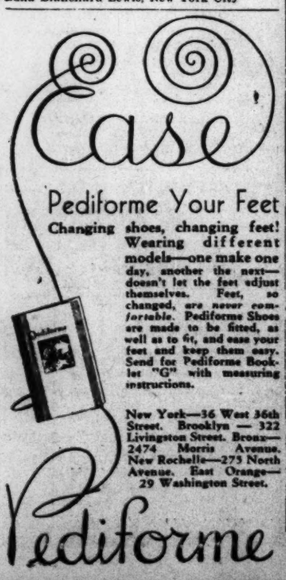
TURKEY CONVICTS COMMUNISTS

ISTANBUL, Turk., Feb. 11 (AP)—Twelve Turkish Communists, one of them a graduate of a woman's college, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment today on charges of disseminating seditious propaganda. Four others were acquitted.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Carl F. Kneisel, Sheridan, Wyo.
A. D. Knowles, Brookville, Mass.
Mrs. W. H. Brooke, Danielson, Conn.
Doris E. Brooke, Danielson, Conn.
Mrs. C. J. Sauter, Orange, N. J.
Mrs. E. B. Putnam, Camden, Me.
E. B. Putnam, Camden, Me.
Edna Blanchard Lewis, New York City



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"Of the people, by the people, for the people"

Curiously enough, these nine immortal words of Lincoln's, also sum up our own dedication principles as laid down in 1859. A savings bank of the people, by the people and for the people. Our record is our reputation. 72 years of Safety, Strength, Service—with the interests of our depositors, first, always.

$1 Opens an Account
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TUNE IN—7:15—WABC
Every Wednesday Evening, Sam Loyd, Puzzle King and fine orchestra.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way. at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY
Resources Over 210 Millions

Note the Expression of That Nigh Steer

Top—Reproduction of Covered Wagon of Early Seventies. The Ox Team Is Made of Concrete.
Bottom—Log Cabin Such as Pioneer Settlers in West Used. Both These Are the Work of A. J. Mills, Bethany, Neb.

Nebraska Boy Scouts Make Merry in a Log Cabin of Pioneer Days

Desire of Man Who Journeyed There as a Boy in a Covered Wagon, to Reproduce Early Scenes, Reaps Practical Results

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BETHANY, Neb.—A log cabin, reminder of pioneer days in Nebraska, furnishes a meeting place for Boy Scouts here. This log cabin was not originally built to provide a meeting place for the Scouts. Its building has an interesting story behind it. Some folk, when they want to make their back yard attractive, plant shrubbery, or flowers gardens, and make rustic bridges and such, but A. J. Mills, who came to Nebraska in pioneer days and lived for many years in a log cabin, wanted his back yard to commemorate the days of his boyhood.

Its builder came to Nebraska in a covered wagon when he was three years old and his boyhood days were spent in a log cabin. So when he retired from his farm near Hastings a few years ago and moved to Bethany, to occupy his time, he built the cabin. But the pioneer scene was not complete. He wanted a covered wagon drawn by oxen to be seen approaching a pioneer home. Although he did not consider himself an artist, he constructed the two artificial oxen, life size, to pull the old prairie schooner.

Parts of the old wagon in which Mr. Mills and his parents made the trip to Nebraska are included in the one which the oxen are hitched to, and fragments of nine other old wagons also went into the vehicle. To make the wagon look more genuine, the inscription, "Nebraska or Bust, 1872," is added, typical of signs on prairie schooners westward bound in early days. Then to complete the scene, on one side is an ax, a water bucket and the breaking plow which broke the last bit of sod on the old home place near Hastings, Neb.

Some very original ideas went into the construction of the oxen, "Rock" and "Baldy," named after every pair of oxen that ever worked on the Mills farm. The framework is made of crooked branches of black walnut and oak trees. The bony hips get their angles from planks laid across the lower part of the back, and some telephone wire plays a part. The frame was covered with cement, colored in imitation of the last "Rock" and "Baldy" on the old farm. In front of the oxen stands a water trough, hollowed from an oak log, from which the birds can drink if the oxen can't. The old-fashioned well curb built of stones, with its 40-foot pole and iron-bound bucket, completes the setting.

Hundreds of people, some from as far away as New York and San Francisco, Kentucky and Alaska, have stopped their automobiles when passing this scene to inspect it. Pictures of it have been taken by tourists from many far-away points. Many are those who have come to linger about it to see how their parents and grandparents lived and traveled. This was very interesting, and the interest in it was a surprise to Mr. Mills himself, but he wanted to put it to some practical use, too, so he offered it to the Boy Scouts for a meeting place.

Pope's Radio Talk Opens Own Station

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 12 (AP)—Pope Pius XI celebrated the ninth anniversary of his coronation today with the dedication of the new Vatican City radio station making a radio address—the first ever made by a Pontiff—which was broadcast over the whole world.

For Romans the time of the address was late in the afternoon, in New York it was mid-morning, on the Pacific coast before breakfast, and in Japan and eastern China, just after midnight on Firday morning.

The Pontiff delivered his message in Latin. A second address, in Italian, was scheduled several minutes later. Translations were arranged to follow the principal addresses in all the languages of Christendom.

Assisting in the ceremonies of dedication and inauguration was the Marquess Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of practical wireless telegraphy and designer of the new station.

The new radio station gives the Pope and his lieutenants the opportunity to communicate with most of the world either by radio-telegraphy or radio-telephony. The Vatican electric power plant, also inaugurated today, gives it a power of 12 kilowatts. By broadcasting on a short wavelength—19.84 meters—the station is able to communicate with stations as far distant as Alaska or Argentina.

The Vatican station also is equipped to broadcast on a wavelength of 50.26 meters, a longer length which will serve for local broadcasts. The station can also send out broadcasts in all directions simultaneously or in a single direction with the beam system.

The tall antenna towers that rise to the rear of St. Peter's are in curious contrast with the medieval air of most of the Vatican City.

Woman Wins Prize for Cotton Growing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Woman scored another triumph in her move for equality with men with the announcement here by Clemson College extension officials that Mrs. C. H. Mathis, of Blackville, had been named first-prize winner in the 1930 state-wide cotton-growing contest.

Mrs. Mathis won the coveted honor in competition with 943 other farmers, the majority of whom were men, by turning in a record of 5250 pounds of lint cotton of one-inch staple on five acres.

The announcement was made at a banquet given for prize winners in various agricultural contests conducted by the extension division of Clemson College, in coöperation with the Cotton Manufacturers Association. The prize totaled $500.

First state prize in the sweet potato contest was won by T. L. Gramling, Orangeburg, who produced 449 bushels of No. 1 grade at a profit of $265.20.

Daddy Dogs Win New Glories in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Yesterday was Daddy Dog's Day at the National Westminster Kennel Club dog show, Madison Square Garden. The elder dogs came forward to defend their old-time laurels and with almost uniform success.

Terrier classes being settled, interest chiefly centered on other breeds, the working and non-sporting groups, with the collies the chief source of competition.

Champion Pendley Calling of Blarney, wire-haired for terrier winner last year, reposed quietly in his cage, as did all the higher class winners. Miss Florence B. Ilch of Bellhaven, N. J., produced another dog candidate named Lucason of Ashtead, but when Lucason encountered his Dad in the breed test, the elder proved superior to his offspring, and will now compete against other working dogs.

COLLEGE ADOPTS TUTOR PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12—The tutorial plan for juniors and seniors, has been adopted by the faculty of the colleges of Arts and Sciences, University of Buffalo. This step is considered by educators to be revolutionary for an urban university. Dean Julian Park has announced that it would be effective next fall. The plan provides for wide development of self-initiative by the students and puts a greater value and significance on the bachelor degree.

Conditions in Brazil Show Steady Gain, Vargas Affirms

Provisional President Declares New Government Intends to Make Sweeping Changes in Banking System and to Increase Production of Coal

(COPYRIGHT, 1931, BY THE UNITED PRESS)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Provisional President Vargas, in an exclusive interview with a United Press correspondent, for the first time since he assumed the Presidency last November, discussed frankly the plans of his Administration for stabilizing economic conditions in Brazil.

Sweeping changes in the banking system, stabilization of the milreis and development of Brazilian industries are on the immediate program of the new Government, he revealed.

The greatest problem, in President Vargas' opinion, lies in the financial situation, "which is truly unsettled."

"The public coffers were exhausted," he said. "The Bank of Brazil was functioning without coverage abroad.

"We do not intend to reorganize the banking system, but we do intend to reform the Bank of Brazil, making it a bank of issue and rediscount. Our principal credit establishment will cease to compete with other banks. Its aim will be to establish equilibrium among the banks and support the national economic system, functioning similarly to the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States."

President Vargas revealed that Sir Otto Niemeyer, the British financial expert, who is assisting in repairing Brazil's financial structure, was "loaned" to Brazil by the Bank of England without cost, and is acting purely in an advisory capacity.

Asked about industrial plans of his Administration, President Vargas enumerated various projects which he believes will be beneficial to the country.

"We hope to promote the use of alcohol in motors, thereby decreasing our importations of gasoline," he said. "Another measure will be the exploitation of our coal. Still another plan is to extend the use of mandioca flour for bread, thus decreasing our importation of wheat. (Mandioca flour is made from cassava root).

"We are now studying a plan," said President Vargas, "to use cotton bags for coffee, replacing the jute bags which now we have to bring from India.

"We cannot maintain the erroneous system of hoarding coffee in order to valorize it—the system which produced fatal consequences for Brazil. We must restore the liberty of commerce to the coffee growers.

"Brazil can improve its situation only by two methods: Either increase our exports which will bring gold into the country, or curtail our imports. It would be impossible at present to augment our exports because of the overproduction of coffee and the general crisis due to overproduction throughout the world which prevents us from increasing our exports of other products. Coffee represents 70 per cent of Brazil's exports.

We find the prosperity of the coffee industry compromised by the errors of the former Government, and we are facing the situation fearlessly in order to solve the difficulties. The Federal Government is collaborating with the coffee states and will acquire the existing stocks which will be placed on markets other than those which usually form the outlet for Brazil's coffee. By means of advertising and commercial treaties we hope to place this stock on markets now untouched by our coffee exporters."

President Vargas said he is giving special attention to the steel industry in Brazil.

"I have delayed formulating the national budget," he said, "in order to be free to visit Minas Geraes and discuss the iron problem. I will probably go there shortly."

The Government now is examining several large contracts made by the former Government with a view to canceling them if they are considered detrimental to the public interest, President Vargas said.

"Among those we are investigating now is that of the 'Baixada Fluminense,' which is a concession for reclaiming a large tract of lowlands washed by the sea, partly in the Federal District and partly in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Another of our problems is the collection of taxes from the cable companies which the former Government inexplicably failed to collect."

Concluding the interview, President Vargas said:

"Brazil has great possibilities. The people have acquired confidence now, and the situation in the new Republic is improving slowly but firmly."

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In 1930 THE MUTUAL LIFE paid out under policy contracts the sum of $139,152,676.80. The principal items follow:

Claims paid on policies	$49,552,683.00
Endowments	4,181,545.00
Dividends	46,856,956.66
Annuities	2,048,758.74
Periodical amounts (for 1930) under instalment options	2,608,892.59
Surrenders in cash, etc.	27,522,648.66

INSURANCE IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1930, $4,464,278,069

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1930

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$ 9,247,732.14	Policy Reserves	$ 964,777,038.00
Mortgage Loans	300,132,260.42	Supplementary Contract Reserves	13,898,505.70
Policy Loans	169,221,242.14	Other Policy Liabilities	16,871,726.55
Liberty Bonds and other U. S. Government Securities	47,854,339.00	Premiums, Interest, and Rents paid in advance	1,235,773.67
Other Bonds	473,877,476.29	Miscellaneous Liabilities	4,334,659.06
Stocks	17,828,255.00	Reserve for Taxes	3,352,521.87
Interest and rents due and accrued	16,224,243.72	Dividends payable in 1931	45,886,107.04
Premiums in course of collection	14,996,150.32	Reserve for future Deferred Dividends	471,957.80
Cash ($3,313,915.47 at interest)	3,810,281.77	Contingency Reserve (Surplus)	61,368,203.89
Cash advanced to pay claims	4,512.78		
Total Admitted Assets	$1,052,196,493.58	Total Liabilities	$1,052,196,493.58

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It is the same Free Wheeling with positive gear control used in all Studebaker Eights, in Pierce-Arrow and in Lincoln.

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4-DOOR, 5 PASSENGER SEDAN
OTHER MODELS $795 TO $995
All prices at the factory—bumpers and spare tires extra

All Studebaker Cars—The President, Commander and Dictator Eights, as well as the new low-priced Six—have Free Wheeling with positive gear control. Prices range from $795 to $2620 f. o. b. factory.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana

DEBUCHI URGES WORLD TO APPLY LINCOLN IDEALS

Japanese Ambassador Speaks at Exercises at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP)—One hundred and twenty-two years ago today a boy was born in the backwoods of Kentucky. No particular importance was attached to his coming, but today, the anniversary of his birth, an entire nation paid tribute to the memory of the most famous backwoods rail splitter of them all.

In the schools, memorial halls and other places throughout the length and breadth of the country, Americans talked again of "Honest Abe" or listened to others extol the virtues of America's Civil War President. Springfield, focal point for exercises honoring Abraham Lincoln's memory because his tomb is here, heard him described as a world figure who had "taught lessons which mankind, whether East or West, must take to heart."

The speaker was Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador, who pleaded last night for a return to the ideals of Abraham Lincoln.

"The nations," said the Ambassador, "are now becoming more and more interdependent. We can conceive of few problems which, though apparently domestic, and generally so called, do not produce direct or indirect effect upon all nations. In such a world society no nation, however powerful, however self-sufficient, can be independent of other nations and indifferent to their weal or woe. Today Lincoln's idealism cries for rescue, as it did when Lincoln saw in America a house divided against itself. In saying this I do not refer to any specific country; rather, I have in mind all countries in the world.

"Happily for mankind a new era is dawning. From behind the clouds of suspicion, fear and rivalry, the light of international cooperation and humanitarianism is gradually emerging."

Gov. W. M. Brucker of Michigan, speaking before the Midday Luncheon Club, read in public for the first time the letter from an 11-year-old New York girl which influenced the Emancipator to grow a beard. The letter, written by Grace Bedell of Westfield, N. Y., follows in part:

"Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York.

"Oct. 15, 1860.

"Hon. Abraham Lincoln, dear sir:

"My father has just come home from the fair and brought home your picture. I am a little girl only 11 years old, but want you should be President of the United States very much. So I hope you won't think me very bold to write such a great man as you are. . . .

"I have got four brothers and part of them will vote for you anyway. If you will let your whiskers grow I will try and get the rest of them to vote for you. You would look a great deal better for your face is so thin. All the ladies like whiskers and they would tease their husbands to vote for you and then you would be President."

As a result of this letter from the little girl, Lincoln stopped at Westfield on a campaign train after the beard had been grown, and calling for the little girl, lifted her up and kissed her, drawing her attention to the fact he had taken her advice, the Governor said.

LINCOLN'S ATTACK ON SLAVERY WON OVER EVEN BOYS

(Continued from Page 1)

the greatest of them all, it means that he was an orator par excellence.

When a speech by one of our orators was announced, the farmers would forsake their plows, and the families would make a day of it. Many of them started from home before daylight in order to reach the place of meeting in time. Speech days were gala days. There were picnic lunches and the day was one of great festivity, which broke the monotony of grinding pioneer life. On this day Quincy was full of people from the surrounding country.

I had attended every debate or lecture that came anywhere near me, and I was well informed on the questions of the times. I had made up my mind that slavery was wrong. So when Judge Douglas spoke I disagreed with him. Douglas did not care whether human beings were sold or not; they could vote it up or vote it down for all he cared, and he didn't spare any breath in saying so.

I was a partisan of Lincoln at once, for to him there was only one side of the question—and that was my side. Oh yes, I could talk politics with anyone and tell them all about how to vote, (Judge Morrow chuckled). My sentiments were very pronounced. But I do believe that on that day I resolved that I would be a Republican—as much as any boy of 15 can make up his mind or form an opinion as I did then.

Distinct Advantage

Perhaps, too, it was because I had seen Lincoln before that I felt a sort of kinship with him, a pride of preacquaintance that seemed to me a distinct advantage over the other boys who were seeing him for the first time.

As I say, I had heard most of the speakers of the day, but that time I heard the greatest of them all. We were convinced that we were looking upon a man!

I was not then able to analyze Mr. Lincoln's speech or actions, but looking back upon it now, the picture is very clear. I can recall that it is true that at first he was awkward. He swung his arms rather aimlessly for gestures, and we were not quite certain. But as he warmed to his subject, his face was suffused with light; his arms, broadsweeping in gesture, were magnificent. His listeners were carried with him—to seriousness, to laughter.

He told many stories then to illustrate his points, which I have not seen in print in his speeches. I remember one especially he told about the man who liked gingerbread. You know our luxuries were few. Gingerbread was the pièce de résistance. Go through the country anywhere there in Illinois in those days, and on a Sunday morning as you neared a farmhouse, the smell of gingerbread that floated out to the road was tantalizing. Everybody had it. It was the standardized Sunday treat.

Judge Douglas began in his ironical way to make fun of Lincoln. He said that Mr. Lincoln was ambitious; that he desired to go to the Senate to represent the State of Illinois; that he had tried to get there before, but his ambition had not been realized; he twitted Lincoln about his failure to get there.

When Lincoln's turn came to respond, he good-naturedly admitted the fact that he was ambitious; he said that it was true he would like to represent the State of Illinois in the Senate, and then he paused, and in a burst of confidence said: "It's just like my feeling for gingerbread. I like gingerbread; I'm the biggest gingerbread man in the State of Illinois." Then bending suddenly forward and sweeping his long arms to the table, he laughed and said, "And I get less of it!"

We knew how Lincoln felt, for very few of us got enough gingerbread.

Renewed Acquaintance

Shortly after I heard this debate at Quincy, I came to California. But when I was 20 years old I went back to Washington. I joined the "National Rifles." We were not always on duty, and when not, were assigned to clerical duty. I served in the Treasury Department and worked directly under Salmon P. Chase. We might go out for a week or two with the "National Rifles" then come back to our desks. It was while I was in the Treasury Department that I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln.

On Dec. 6, 1864, when President Lincoln delivered his annual message to Congress, Salmon P. Chase asked me to go over to hear it and to report to him how the message was received.

There was a very decided propaganda on foot to influence the President to withdraw or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. It was urged that enlistments were falling off, because white men were giving their lives to "free the niggers." The controversy was strong and persistent. But Mr. Lincoln would not give in. It was his intrinsic conviction that he was right, and he would not budge.

It was a lengthy message, necessarily. He mentioned all of the important events that had touched our country in the year just passed, but he reserved the burning question until the end. I can hear him now; he began slowly, almost argumentatively; then he rose to his full height, his face suffused with a light that is seldom seen on the face of a man and said:

"In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress."

Clenched His Fist

Then he clenched his fist and brought it down on the table as he concluded,

"If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to reënslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it!"

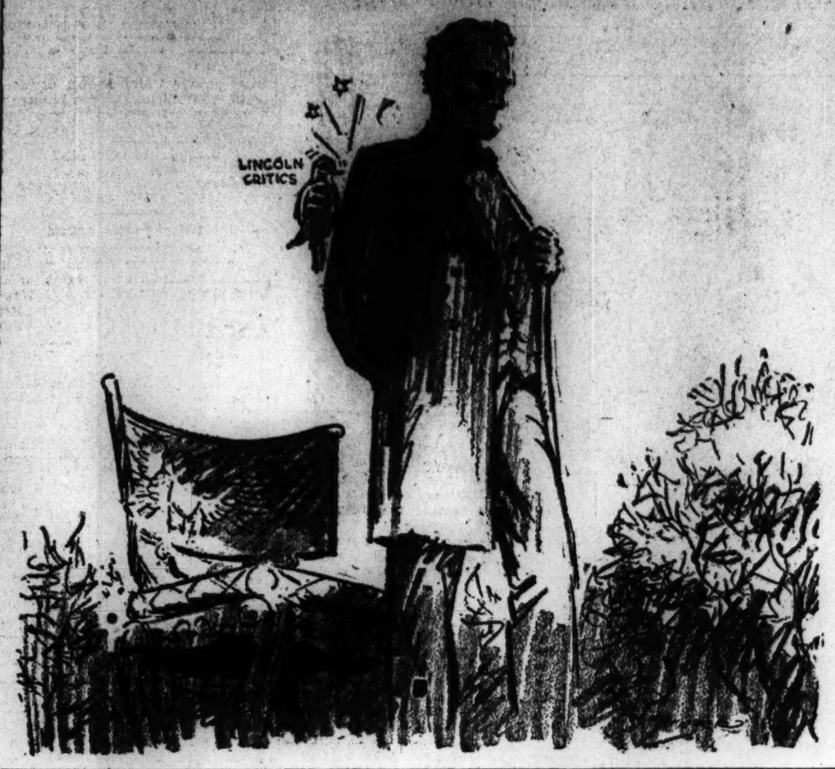
It was tremendous! It ended for all time any further argument on the subject of the modification or withdrawal of the Emancipation Proclamation.

I believe we are all prone to exaggerate now and then when speaking of Lincoln. Much is said of his melancholy face, and it has been attributed to the great burden which he was bearing. Mr. Lincoln had a sad face when I first saw him. When he became President the worries and stress of the times did set hard lines in his face, as it naturally would, and he acquired them as time went on as most men do.

But, to be quite frank, very few men then knew how great he was destined to be. We looked upon him a great deal as we look upon our presidents now. We believed him to be a good, conscientious, able man trying to do his duty with discretion and judgment; he had his critics just as our late Presidents have had, and he had his loyal adherents as well.

Those of us who were heart and soul for the freeing of the slaves believed him to be too conservative; we wanted him to issue the Emancipation Proclamation long before he did and were impatient with him because he did not. He was wiser—that we know—for he waited for the opportune moment. I must say, that it was slowly, very slowly, that I came to the conclusion that he was a great man.

Can't Even Make a Dent!



George Grey Barnard Bust of Lincoln Gift to Redlands, Calif., With Art Gallery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REDLANDS, Calif.—Robert Watchorn was a little English boy, brought up to reverence the name of Abraham Lincoln, as a great exemplar in the cause of human freedom. He afterward settled in this country, later being chosen as immigration officer at the Port of New York.

Now Mr. and Mrs. Watchorn have become residents of Redlands. True to his boyhood's ideal, he and his wife are the fortunate possessors of one of the two George Grey Barnard's busts of Lincoln, the other, owned by the French Government, being in the Luxembourg. Anxious to have their treasure fittingly housed, they have given to the trustees of the A. K. Smiley Public Library of Redlands the funds (probably about $100,000) to build and endow an art wing. This will also stand as a memorial to their aviator son, who passed on in the World War.

The first work of art to be installed in the gallery, when completed, will be the Barnard bust. Appropriately enough the donors will at the same time hand over their Lincoln library, the collection of many years. But besides providing a home for this striking portrait of the great Emancipator, the new gallery will add greatly to the city's attractions. Other citizens have followed suit, offering their own paintings, sculptures and rare books.

Redlands has been singularly fortunate in the public spirit of its residents. During the last 30 years the Smiley and Lyon families have been giving; giving the library itself, both the main building and the four wings, and Library Park, wherein it stands. The Lincoln Memorial Art Gallery is a fitting completion.

LINGUIST COMING TO HARVARD

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN, Ger., Feb. 11 (AP)—Hans Naumann, philologist of Frankfurt University, announced today that he had accepted a call from Harvard University and would be connected there during next summer.

Temple to Shelter Nancy Hanks Cabin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Feb. 12—Ground has been broken here for a structure of unique design which is to shelter and preserve the ancient log cabin in which the parents of Abraham Lincoln were married. It is planned to lay the corner stone on April 12 and President Hoover has been invited to dedicate the Lincoln "marriage temple," as it has been called, on June 12, the 125th anniversary of the wedding.

The tiny, one-windowed cabin of logs is even older than that which Thomas Lincoln built at Cave Spring, south of Hodgenville, in 1808, and in which Abraham Lincoln was born the following winter. Originally it stood on Beech Fork in Washington County. In 1806 it was the home of Richard Berry Sr., a kinsman of Nancy Hanks, and there Thomas Lincoln courted and won Nancy and there she was married.

In order to preserve the crumbling cabin, W. A. Clements of South Bend, Ind., owner of the property, had the building removed to a plot of ground in Harrodsburg, Ky., which was donated for the purpose by the Harrodsburg Historical Society. Last year Mr. Clements gave the State of Kentucky a clear deed in perpetuity to the cabin.

It is not inappropriate that the cabin stands here within the limits of what is now the Pioneer Memorial State Park. Jesse Head, a deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who performed the ceremony which united Lincoln's parents, spent his last years here as a newspaper editor and town official.

Lincoln and Watermelon Dedicated Lincoln, Ill.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP)—Twenty-four American cities and towns bear the name of Lincoln, but only one—Lincoln, Ill.—received its name during the career of the emancipator and had the honor of being christened—with the cutting of a watermelon—by Lincoln himself.

"All right boys, go ahead, but I think you're making a mistake; nothing named Lincoln, so far as I know, ever amounted to much."

That was Lincoln's rejoinder to the proposal of three of his friends to give the name of Lincoln to this newly laid out town in central Illinois. The date was Aug. 24, 1853, and Lincoln was an obscure rural lawyer.

Five days later Lincoln was present at the sale of lots on the new town site.

"At the noon hour," so relates a Lincoln chronicler, "he purchased two watermelons at a vender's booth and, with a melon under each arm, called the proprietors of the new town to the proposed court house square and cut the two melons in twain, giving half to each proprietor and retaining a half for himself, with the remark 'we will now proceed to christen the new town.'"

Postville had been the first county seat of Logan County, but the new Lincoln later absorbed the village which contained the primitive court house built in 1840 and in which Lincoln practiced law. Recently this building was purchased by Henry Ford and transported to Dearborn.

BRITISH LABOR MAKES RADICAL CHANGE IN POLICY

Snowden's Sweeping Demand for Retrenchment Marks New Financial Era

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 12—The statement in the House of Commons last night by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is regarded as marking a new departure in British politics. Hitherto British Labor has stood solidly for the theory that state expenditure should be limited only by the question of the desirability of the objects on which the financial resources are spent.

This disregard of other consequences has been at the root of the distrust felt in commercial circles for the policy adopted. Mr. Snowden is considered to have repudiated this theory in his sweeping demand for retrenchment, which led his hearers to believe that the policy would be carried out at the expense of the unemployed.

There is also talk of heavy cuts in all government salaries, beginning with Cabinet members and going on down through the entire civil service. Labor unions are moving uncomfortably at the reactions that such a movement must inevitably have upon the pending wages disputes in the great basic industries.

The Chancellor, in his warning that sacrifices must be made if the budget were to be balanced, launched into an attack upon the "recklessness and extravagance" with which the British war debt to the United States had been incurred. He styled the war debt a "colossal burden" of "commitments altogether unnecessary under the circumstances of the time."

Mr. Snowden yesterday carried all except 21 Left wing members of his party with him into the division which accepted his view of retrenchment. For this was the point involved in the decision reached to accept the Liberals' proposal to appoint a small independent committee to advise on the necessary action. Although the Conservatives were signally defeated—310 votes to 235—on their motion censuring the Government for past extravagance, the net result has been a striking victory for sound finance. Party loyalty in the Labor movement is now under a strain so severe, that opinion is divided as to whether unity can be maintained. The outcome depends upon how far Mr. Snowden will go in carrying into action the fundamentals he has so courageously laid down.

There is a tendency to ride off upon the implications suggested by a speech made late in debate by Sir Norman Angell, the economist, who attributed the main difficulties of the present grave financial situation to the fact that for every pound Great Britain had borrowed during the war, its treasury now finds itself indebted to the extent of 25s. Sir Norman's proposal that the Government should do to the bondholder what was proposed for the wage earner—an exact reduction to nominal wages in view of greater purchasing power of money—is thus being much discussed.

The possibilities of anything of this kind have been so largely exhausted already by existing heavy taxation upon capital and income that the advice loses much of the weight it might otherwise have possessed. This avenue, nevertheless, is one of those which the committee that is to be set up will be required to explore. In the meanwhile, the main point is established that British credits are safe in Mr. Snowden's hands.

JAPANESE ACE PLANS TO FLY ACROSS PACIFIC

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (By U. P.)—The Japanese newspaper Hochi announced today that it is sponsoring a trans-Pacific flight with Seiji Yoshihara, Japanese ace, at the controls, for late in April or early in May.

The flight will be via Aomori, Japan, Hokkaido, Japan, and the Kurile Islands to Dutch Harbor, Alaska, thence down the coast to San Francisco, the paper said.

Mexico City to Open Food Shops for Needy

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11 (AP)—The federal district public charities will open seven restaurants, Monday, in various parts of Mexico City at which the poor can obtain meals for 10 centavos—about a nickel.

Meals will consist of soup, rice, frijoles and bread. The charities headquarters will send meal tickets to the poor who must present them when they order food.

Pastor Urges Study of Race Relations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 12—A plea for establishment of a race-relations committee "in every community where there are even a few Negroes" was made in the report of the Rev. Dr. Gilbert S. Cox, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church here, commissioned by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to investigate the recent lynching at Maryville, Mo.

"Problems of schools, churches, playgrounds, recreation, health, housing, crime and employment should be understood by a body of representatives and interested citizens of both races," said Dr. Cox's report, released yesterday.

Holding that a "local community cannot always be depended upon to guarantee the enforcement of the law," the report asserted, "If the law now is such that the Governor cannot send agents to provide for the security of prisoners it should be changed."

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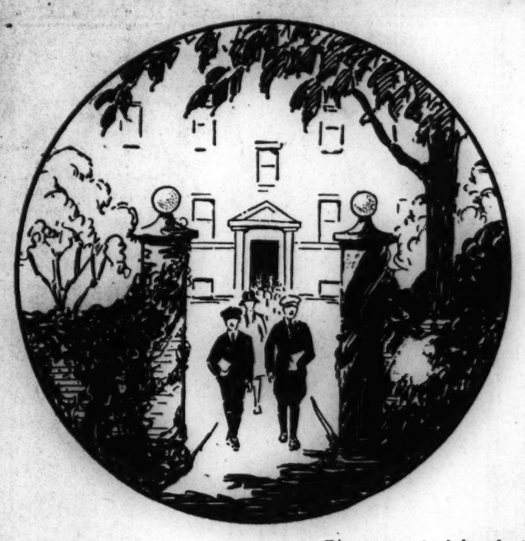

The answer "No" by the people of California caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high school systems of that state. A report of that commission is ready now.

Character training in the Public Schools; The Teacher and Teacher Training; The Education of Young People Under 18 Who Go to Work Before Graduating. These are some of the topics to be discussed in a series of 20 articles based on the report of the California Commission to be published in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Beginning Feb. 16

Is your child gaining proficiency in the fundamentals of accuracy, spelling, precision, arithmetic, geography, writing and practical vocational subjects that will prepare him for college or fit him for his lifework? A State University reports that they are spending $100,000 a year to teach freshmen simple elementals they should receive in the public schools!

Is your child getting training in morals and manners? Are the teachers of positive and inspiring character? What manner of textbooks are used?

Parents, Teachers, Educators! Find out whether the criticism of the California Schools which caused this investigation is true of the schools in your state where You teach or where YOUR CHILDREN go to school. In other words,

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B. & M. PROJECT SAID TO PROMISE IMPROVED PORT

Official of Van Sweringens Tells Legislative Committee of Advantages

Taking over of the Boston & Maine Railroad by Van Sweringen interests would result in rapid development of the Port of Boston, the Transportation Committee of the Legislature was told yesterday.

Representing the Van Sweringens, who control the Chesapeake & Ohio, C. S. Lake, assistant vice-president of the road, defended his interests against arguments that New England rail facilities would not be adequately protected with the outside management. He declared that "if we get the Boston & Maine, we will have an investment which will certainly warrant our full protection."

The Pennsylvania and New York Central lines had been granted tremendous advantages in New England over other trunk systems, Mr. Lake declared. "It seems to me that New England needs us," he said, "for this section offers splendid markets for the territory covered by our lines."

He pointed out that the Van Sweringens considered Providence an inviting center into which their lines could operate to advantage. The maritime interests, he added, were desirous of letting the Van Sweringens in.

William G. Cunningham argued that Pennsylvania control offered New England opportunity to transport products into one of the country's most progressive sections.

Cape Cod Interests Urge Trunk Lines Plan

WAREHAM, Mass.—A representative group of business and hotel men in the Cape Cod district,meeting here, heard arguments in favor of the proposal of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, to integrate New England railways with the trunk line systems, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Clemens J. France, director of the industrial department of the Providence chamber, calls attention to the splendid work done by the New England Council in the last few years, in promoting the recreational resources of New England. Today, Mr. France said, New England receives from its tourist trade an estimated cash income of $500,000,000 a year. The possibilities of the greater development of our recreational resources can hardly be overestimated, he asserted.

"I can foresee," said Mr. France, "in the proposal to integrate New England railways with the four great eastern trunk line systems, possibilities for development and promotion of the recreational resources of New England. With the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central and the Van Sweringens all competing for New England business, it is certain that the management of these trunk line systems would not fail to grasp the opportunity for the development of the tourist trade to ever greater proportions.

"There is not one of these New England States but would profit when these trunk line systems put their capital resources back of New England's recreational attractions."

Single New England Rail System Favored

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Prof. Wiliam Z. Ripley, Harvard railroad economist, last night advocated a single railroad system for all New England in an address before the second annual banquet of the transportation divison of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. He suggested closer relationship between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Maine Railroad, and he advocated the purchase by New Englanders of the interests of the Pennsylvania in the "New Haven."

The speaker further urged that the New England railroads continue their development in connection with rather than in opposition to, the motortruck. Under the agreement whereby the four major trunk lines of the United States have signified their willingness to take on and support the weaker lines, New England is hemmed in on the west and on the south, Professor Ripley said.

There are two possibilities, he said, one would split up the New England lines and give parts of them to each of the four major systems. The other, and the one which in his opinion has more merit, is the single New England system designed to serve only the interest of New England. His own plan, Professor Ripley said, would preserve the gateways New England now enjoys and through which she can discharge her shipping in all directions.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30. "Art of Living" Course in citizenship, by Prof. George Miller Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Ear Speaker Club, Room P, 8. Dolphins Club Room 8, 8 Highlanders Club, Room 1, 8. Camera Club Room 101, 8:05. Owl Club, Room 100, 8. Village A. C. Club Room 2, 8. Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Mechanics Building: New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, until 10:30, through Feb. 14.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): World Fellowship Council meeting, with topic: "India," 6. Recital of plays and poems, by Mrs. Katherine R. Hunt, 7.

Play, "Holiday," by Philip Barry, presented by the Amateurs, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner; Mayor James M. Curley, guest of honor and speaker, on "What Shall We Do About Unemployment?" clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 6:30.

West Roxbury Community: Play, "Under Cover," auspices American Legion Post 107; Highland Club Hall, 8:15.

Designers' Section, Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Meeting: subject, "The Angular Rotation Method for the Analysis of Multiple Spans"; Raymond A. Freeman, speaker; discussion by Prof. Frederic N. Weaver, Tufts, and Prof. Albert Haertlein, Harvard; 715 Tremont Temple, 6.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club: Midwinter frolic; Mlle. Matilde Bastulli, soprano; Chicago Civic Opera Co., soloist; other numbers by American trio; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place.

Boston Teachers College: Dance, Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

Boston Norwich Club: Dinner meeting; address by Lieut. W. H. Allen, Boston Police Department; University Club, Commonwealth Avenue.

Boston Public Library: Field and Forest Club Course lecture, "The Ascent of the Grépon," by Bradford Washburn; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston City Club: Lincoln Celebration; address by Edwin J. Foster, Past Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.; motion pictures on "Life of Lincoln"; music by Varsity Quintet; organ concert, Edith Lang; 14 Somerset Street.

Theaters

Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Copley—"See Naples and Die." 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Mechanics Building: New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, 10 to 10:30, through Feb. 14.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Lecture on work of Michael Faraday, by Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director Bartol Research Foundation, Franklin Institute; Room 2-190, 10.

Meeting of student editors and faculty advisers, members of Junior High School League of Publications, guests of Shurtleff Savings, publication of Shurtleff Junior High School, Chelsea; inspection of School Building, 2 to 2:45; meeting, 3; banquet, 5:45, with address on "Journalism," by Herbert D. Hancock, city editor, Chelsea Evening Record.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Theological School, Andover Hall, 4:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Daughters of Massachusetts: Bridge and fashion show, Hotel Statler, 2.

State Department of Education: Meeting of physical education teachers; Gardner Auditorium, State House, afternoon.

Browning Club: Luncheon, with readings on Lincoln by Mrs. Walter Chapman; Mrs. Earle B. Edgerton, 123 Orchard Street, hostess.

Sons of the American Revolution: Luncheon and meeting, board of managers, 9 Ashburton Place, 12:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. New Kingdom Room reopened. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Exhibit by Patrick Gavin at the Museum School Gallery, through Feb. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old Master drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 14.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

The Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 daily and holidays; 1:30 to 5 on Sundays. Take Jamaica car to Moraine Street. "February Birthdays," a current exhibit honoring Washington and Lincoln and also Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Thomas A. Edison and Galileo. Of special interest this month is the American History Exhibit, showing manners and customs of the country in early days. Natural History and Ethnology, in permanent exhibits, also Doll Room and "Live Museum."

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14. Paintings by "Pavel Jerdanovitch."

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorating and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent. Water colors by Julian Peabody.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Woodcuts by contemporary artists. Through Feb. 14. Game birds by J. D. Knap. Through Feb. 17.

Lauson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING LAUDED

The number of bank failures would not have been so great in 1930 if the American Institute of Banking had developed 10 years ago to the extent that it has today, according to Ben B. Aley, national president of the institute, and vice-president of the United States Bank of Denver, Colo.

Mr. Aley spoke last night at the twentieth annual banquet of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, in the Hotel Statler. Jesse F. Wood, vice-president of the State-Planters Bank and Trust Company of Richmond, Va., said that bankers depend too much on what they read to solve their present-day problems.

Honored by Governor, They Offer to Serve Him

FOUR MASSACHUSETTS BOY SCOUTS RECEIVING EAGLE MEDALS

Left to Right—Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Duncan MacKellar, Field Executive; Max Ratner, Otto Brown, Harold Kahn, John N. Coombs, John C. Brodhead, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Schools and Chairman of the Court of Honor in Boston.

Four Boy Scouts Get Eagle Medals

Eagle Scout medals, the highest award given by the Boy Scouts of America, were presented to four Massachusetts Scouts at the State House today by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The ceremony was part of the celebration of the twenty-first birthday of the Scout movement in America.

Following the presentation of the medals John N. Coombes, Sea Scout, gave to the Governor a written offer of service from the Boy Scouts of Massachusetts, in which the Scouts offered to do everything possible on any project the Governor set out.

In every one of the 48 states the governors are being offered the services of the Scouts, this being one of the main features of the Scout birthday program.

The boys who received the medals were: John N. Coombes, Sea Scout, Troop 2, Brighton; Harold Kahn, junior assistant Scoutmaster, Troop 17, Dorchester; Max Ratner, Troop 19, Roxbury, and Otto Brown, Troop 6, Jamaica Plain.

Music

George Copeland

Last night, in Jordan Hall, George Copeland, pianist, played the following program: Sarabande, Martini; Pastorale-Capriccio, Scarlatti; "Jesus Christus, Filius Dei," Bach; Fantasie-Impromptu, Valse and Mazurka by Chopin; Rigaudon, Ravel; "Le Petit Berger," "Danse Scarée"—"Danse Profane," "Reflets dans L'Eau," "Pagodes" and "L'Après midi d'un Faune" by Debussy; "Los Badedores de Mazanilla," Turina; a group announced as a first performance, which included "Andaluza" by de la Vina, "Danza de Chivato" by Pittaluga, "Serenata" by Nin and "Sacro-Monte" by Turina, and to close, Nin's "Homenje à la jota."

An audience which comfortably filled Jordan Hall applauded lustily Mr. Copeland's entire program, regardless of composer or composition. An audience evidently in a mood for enjoyment of piano music such as Mr. Copeland offers. To one listener, he offered his wares in the latter-day Copeland manner, in pulsating, rhythmic style, with not too great emphasis upon the purely romantic. This style was at once evident in his performance of the Chopin group, which to the Copeland of today appears merely routine music, to be played as expeditiously as possible. One concedes him a brilliant performance, but nothing further. Singularly lacking in the characteristic quality which once permeated his performance of Debussy was his way last night with the group by this composer. Twice only did he approach his former manner of playing the works of this master of idiomatic writing—namely, in "Le Petit Berger" and the "Pagodes."

With the Spanish group came a settling to the real business of the evening, so far as Mr. Copeland was concerned, and rhythm, sharply defined and boisterous, held sway for the last third of the concert, with no appreciable differentiation between numbers, although Mr. Copeland had set upon his program a "Serenata" from which one might reasonably expect a softened mood. But this was a serenade punctured at frequent intervals by the stern, unrelenting, rhythmic step of the irate parent—troublous times for this serenading swain. The audience gave hearty aplause to this group, demanding and receiving more of the same fare, but it is toward the Martini "Sarabande," which opened the program, that our thoughts revert with most pleasure, charmingly and unaffectedly played music, serving as an appropriate introduction to the Scarlatti "Pastorale," also given with delicacy and fine feeling, which proved that Mr. Copeland had not altogether forsaken the poetic for the obvious.

G. M. S.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Friday partly cloudy, possibly followed by rain at night; moderate westerly winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 28.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Cloudy and not quite so cold tonight; Friday cloudy, possibly followed by rain at night.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight and Friday, probably followed by rain Friday night; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy tonight; not so cold in central and west portions; Friday cloudy; slightly colder in north portion.

New Hampshire: Snow flurries and not quite so cold tonight; Friday cloudy; slightly colder in north portion.

Vermont: Cloudy, with probably snow flurries tonight and Friday; not quite so cold tonight; slightly colder in north portion Friday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and west winds; possibly strong at times over south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb.12	Max. Feb.11		8 a.m. Feb.12	Max. Feb.11
Albany	8	24	Memphis	44	50
Atlantic City	34	34	Miami	64	68
Boston	21	30	Montreal	10	18
Buffalo	30	30	Nantucket	26	34
Calgary	24	..	New Orleans	50	60
Charleston	40	50	New York	26	32
Chicago	36	38	Philadelphia	34	34
Denver	28	54	Pittsburgh	34	34
Des Moines	38	58	Portland, Me.	14	32
Eastport	20	26	Portland, Ore.	42	54
Galveston	60	60	San Francisco	52	62
Hatteras	42	44	St. Louis	44	50
Helena	18	38	St. Paul	28	40
Jacksonville	48	52	Seattle	40	48
Kansas City	44	56	Tampa	46	64
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	30	38

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:41 p. m., Friday 7:58 a. m.
Height of tides 7.2 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

Judge Cabot Talks on Juvenile Work

Every effort should be made to fit juvenile offenders back into the community and to turn them into useful citizens, Judge Frederick P. Cabot of the Boston Juvenile Court declared at a luncheon meeting today of the Women's Committee of the Judge Baker Foundation.

Discussing various methods often recommended for the handling of youthful delinquents, Judge Cabot discounted both the system of uniform fines and that of severe sentences. "Most of the young persons appearing in court come from families with empty pocketbooks," he said. "Experience shows that a large percentage come out of institutions only to go into another a little higher up in the age scale."

The wise course, he said, is one of prevention and of guidance. "This calls for social workers to diagnose the difficulties in each case, in fitting the individual back into the community. This is the service which the Judge Baker Foundation renders to the juvenile court, and I cannot imagine the court functioning properly without this service."

Y.W.C.A. Extending Educational Work

Special quarters for unemployed girls, free classes, scholarships, and free recreation, and a new industrial secretary in the vocational guidance department to care for the unemployment situation, are new features outlined by Mrs. C. Douglas Mercer, chairman of maintenance and endowment, speaking Feb. 11 at the annual membership dinner of the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street.

The success of the Pioneer residence for business and professional women has made possible the operation of several departments, Mrs. Mercer said. The Boston Y is 83 per cent self-supporting, she explained, and added that in the 49 countries where the Y is carrying on, the associations are learning how to use their tools more intelligently and with greater unity.

"Never in the history of the association has there been such interest as at present," Mrs. Mercer declared, saying that during the last 12 months more than 6000 girls and women had participated in the activities of the education department.

FIVE-DAY SCHEDULE REJECTED BY HOUSE

A bill providing for a five-day week for public employees during the present depression, was refused in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday by a rising vote of 71-29. The bill, according to Representative Soble of Boston, was intended to provide employment for those without work, especially the office workers.

In opposing the bill Representative Hansen of Waltham said that the five-day week might be a hardship to some of the departments. He declared that he believed the depression to be nearing an end.

LANE APPOINTED CLERK OF JUVENILE COURT

John T. Lane, Boston attorney, was yesterday appointed clerk of the Boston Juvenile Court by Governor Ely. Mr. Lane is a Democrat.

Many other nominations, including reappointments, were submitted by the Executive. Several Republicans, whose terms as institution trustees have expired, will be succeeded by Democrats.

Boston Art Notes

Guild of Boston Artists

Ernest Lee Major, proponent quintessentially of the Boston style in painting, is the current exhibitor at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. Since all the pictures shown at the Guild are invariably representative of one school of craftsmanship, one habit of thought, one level of emotion, the commentator must look for the variations within these limits to distinguish this exposition from any other.

Mr. Major paints still-life, such as quartered watermelon, porcelains, glass and vegetables, with noteworthy exactitude. He makes them so that they gleam and glisten, so that they transmit or reflect the light, so that their surfaces are a rendition of what a normal eye sees, undaunted by emotional influence. It is an extremely impersonal treatment, utterly free of a modifying ingredient.

The landscapes are different. In the "Brook Through Intervale" and "Willows at Wonalancet," the artist's eye has chosen to soften obtrusive contours, to bring all tones within the range of a smoother palette.

In portraiture, he takes two directions, the one a cloyingly sentimental one such as "Divine Fire," and the other a straightforward graphic reproduction of surfaces which result in a portrayal so real that the person all but steps out of the canvas. In fact "The Young Painter"—a full length portrait of a youthful gentleman—makes the onlooker uncomfortable, for the hand is painted so accurately that it seems actually to thrust itself beyond the plane of the frame. Such realism has its merits but the artist must maintain some artistic distance, so that the persons who are on either side of the frame do not interfere with each other. Each must be kept in his own sphere.

Peter Kilham

At the School for Fine Art and Craft at 234 Beacon Street, Peter Kilham is showing a number of his works. His experimental thought and hand are evident throughout. Mr. Kilham combines a clear approach to painting with poetic feeling. He leaves nothing to pure impressionism; one feels measure and calculation in designs which at first glance seem casual.

There are scenes from the hilltowns of Italy, illustrations, copies from the notebooks of Da Vinci, renderings for architects, an aquarium, etc. Peter Kilham carries his art into many departments, he lets himself be carried away by innumerable problems, he does not frown upon sentiment. There are many artists, or painters rather, who might follow his example of being absorbed in this activity with such completeness.

D. A.

INTERNATIONAL SUPERPOWER

International Superpower Corporation reports 1930 profit of $218,968 after management fee, expenses, taxes, etc. Net loss on sale of securities was $818,226, leaving net operating loss $599,258. Net asset value per share at the year-end was $31.34 and as of Feb. 7, 1931, $34.72 a share. Investments carried at cost of $12,332,707 at the year-end had market value of $7,225,841.

Farmers Slow in Applying for Government Seed Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

the Government in return for a loan, that is all the loan he is going to get.

Others hold that there may be a credit margin above the amount of the government loan. It seems that this is a matter which will depend upon the individual banker, merchant and borrower, and also on the tightness or larger liberality of credit later on.

Made Conservatively

If there is a normal crop this year the government loans will be paid back and probably a little will be left over, in the judgment of federal officials. The loans are being made conservatively. Moreover, as they require the raising of feed and food, these loans may pay themselves off, cut down a bit any old indebtedness, and start the next year off with a supply of food for the family and provender for the livestock. That is the wish of Department of Agriculture men handling the loans.

Signs of a sympathetic interest in administering the $45,000,000 appropriation are evident.

For the "sharecropper," who is the fixed farm laborer, there is also a door open to the loan. It may be news to some of the local seed loan committees which are functioning in the drought states that the sharecropper may apply for a loan. Mr. Lynch is explicit that he can.

Ordinarily the sharecropper tenant will be taken care of through the credit arrangements made by his landlord. But if his landlord does not provide seed and feed for him, the sharecropper can himself make application. Naturally he will have to have his landlord's permission to do so, for the land is not his. Also he must be equipped so as to work the crop. Generally this means he must have his own team.

In such a case the sharecropper would be considered a tenant for loan purposes. As a general thing, however, the sharecropper does not have mules or plow. Still some are directly eligible for the loans, as Mr. Lynch reports several already made to sharecroppers.

For tenants dismayed by the possibility that their landlord may refuse to waive his rights and let the Government take a first mortgage on the crop, it may be encouraging that as yet the number of such instances related to Memphis headquarters has not been considerable.

If a tenant is barred from a loan by his landlord, he may be able to find another landlord who will not object. The fact that he has moved is no handicap. However, he must be in good standing.

Low Rainfall Records Found Along Mississippi

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—New low rainfall records were established in eight states from the central Mississippi Valley eastward between last Oct. 1 and Jan. 31.

This was made known today in a report prepared by J. B. Kincer, agricultural meteorologist.

Ten other states, mostly in the Mississippi Valley, had deficient precipitation for the period.

Many Aided in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 11 (AP)—Approximately 150,000 persons are being fed by local chapters of the Red Cross in Mississippi, a representative said. Relief is being given to about 30,000 families affected by the drought.

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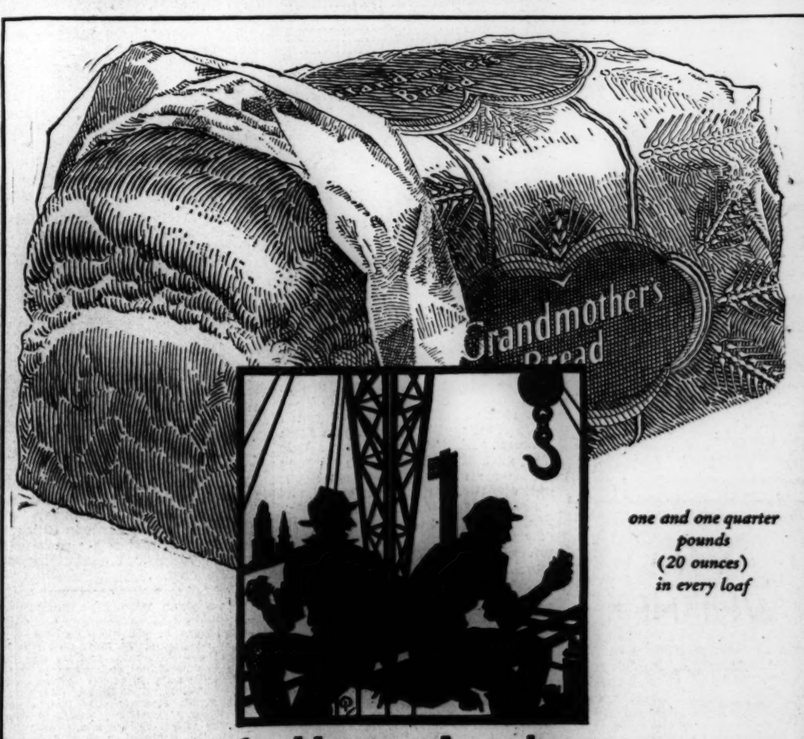

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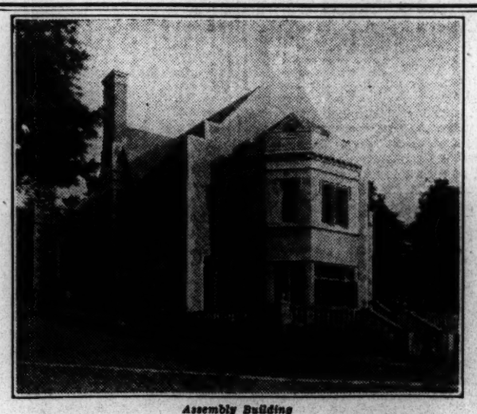

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PROSPECTS AT CORNELL GOOD

Wrestling Team, Although Veterans Have Graduated, Should Fare Well

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Solid hopes for another Eastern Intercollegiate Association championship wrestling team are entertained at Cornell University after the usual 10-day layoff because of midyear examinations. The squad, under the direction of Coach Walter O'Connell '16, has resumed training in preparation for several important dual matches and for the intercollegiates in March. In two early meets Coach O'Connell has given his material a fairly good test and their performances in these contests and in the practice matches of the last week indicate that Cornell is going to have another strong team.

In spite of the fact that three intercollegiate champions of last year have graduated, the team should do well. A. L. Hessney '31 is the only intercollegiate point winner still in the university. He took three places in the 145-pound division last year, but is a little heavier this season and may have difficulty in making the weight. The squad is materially strengthened by two sophomores eligible to compete on the varsity for the first time this year. They are W. B. Penny '33, center on the football team last fall and H. W. Lundin '33, another football man.

Summary of Material

A summary of the material and prospects follows: 115-pound class—The most likely man for this position is F. E. Hartzsch '31, who was a member of last year's team. In the opening match of the season with Columbia University he was not in very good form. The other likely prospect is J. G. Raycroft '33, who lacks experience but has a good deal of ability and will bear watching.

125-Pound Class—The most likely contestant is C. P. Beyland '31, who wrestled a little last year. L. H. Sachs '31 and T. G. Lamberti '33 are also prospects in this division.

135-Pound Class—The outlook here is bright. The leading contestant is J. S. Butterworth '32, an excellent wrestler who would have certainly made the team for the intercollegiates last year were it not for a mishap. Butterworth is in fine shape this season and in all probability will represent Cornell in all the big matches. He has a capable understudy in Aaron Margolis '33.

Four Outstanding Candidates

145 and 155-Pound Divisions—There are four outstanding candidates for these places. F. A. Spellman Jr. '32 is the only one of the lot who could make the 145-pound weight easily, but he is also the least experienced of the four. Capt. M. M. Lipschitz '31, R. G. Roess '32, and Hessney, all weigh in at about the same figure. Lipschitz has been wrestling in the 155-pound class and Roess in the 165. Roess is a little light for the 165 division and later in the season it is thought R. J. Cothran '33, another capable sophomore, will make that class.

175-Pound Class—Penny is the class of all the contestants and barring unforeseen developments will lead Cornell in this division.

Heavyweight Class—The battle here is between Lundin and G. H. Cornish '32. So far Lundin has the advantage. Cornish is also a football player.

Cornell Has Strong Team

To summarize, in spite of the fact that most of last year's champions have graduated, Cornell has a strong team, especially in the heavier weight classes. Butterworth, Lipschitz, Roess, Penny and Lundin are all likely prospects for the coming matches.

Cornell has been a member of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association since 1908. Since then the Red and White has won 11 first places in the championship meets, six second places, four thirds, one fourth and one seventh. Last year the team won the championship with 22 points to 17 for Lehigh and 14 for Syracuse.

The next big dual meet of the season comes on Feb. 14, when the strong Lehigh team meets Cornell at Ithaca. Other matches on the schedule are:

Feb. 21—Pennsylvania at Ithaca; 28—Penn State at Ithaca.
March 7—Ohio State at Columbus; 13 and 14—Intercollegiates at New Haven.

BIRKS TROPHY WON BY McDONALD RINK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 12—The two competitions uncompleted Tuesday in the forty-third annual bonspiel were finished yesterday with the Birks Trophy going to the young McDonald rink of Deer Lodge when they beat R. J. Courley, grand aggregate winner, in the final 10 to 8.

The MacDonald memorial trophy was won by Gordon Hudson of Winnipeg in a final with his club mate, Ness Wise. Hudson has won the Dominion championship on two occasions.

OTHER SPORT TEAMS TO BE DISBANDED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb 12—Water polo and hockey teams of the Chicago Athletic Association are to be disbanded. This was decided at a meeting of the new board of directors yesterday. The order sweeps away the last vestige of amateur athletic competition by the club which once was dominant in swimming, track and field, football and other sports. It disbanded its track and field teams several years ago. D. B. Gann, the new president, said the members would continue to engage in various sports within the club building, but they would not maintain athletic members for outside competition.

BRAVES WILL TAKE 38 SOUTH

Thirty-eight men will go South with the Boston Braves, according to their official roster just released. Of these 38 players, 16 are pitchers, 10 are infielders, six are catchers and the same number outfielders. The squad, under the leadership of Manager Bill McKechnie, is scheduled to reach St. Petersburg, Fla., on Feb. 21 and will leave there on April 3. Twenty-four exhibition games will be played during the training trip and two games will be played with the Red Sox, in Boston, just before the regular season opens.

ARIZONA POLOISTS TO TOUR

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 12 (AP)—A University of Arizona polo team will play United States Military Academy, Yale, Princeton, Ohio State, Oklahoma and possibly Harvard on an eastern tour during May and June. They will play Yale at New Haven June 1, and June 23 has been set tentatively for a game with Harvard at Boston.

American League Wants Ten Clubs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Plans for extending the American Hockey League to the East, were launched after a two-day meeting of the body here. The aim is to have a 10-club league, it was stated.

Increased attendance for the present season was reported by the league secretary. The Kansas City Club was reported as $30,000 ahead of last year's gate receipts at the same period of the season, an increase largely attributed by William F. Grant, owner of the Pla-Mors, to the presence in the league of Chicago and Buffalo.

The only disappointment is Minneapolis, it was said. That city is maintained by league officials to be unable to support a major league club, with the result that plans are being made for the league to operate the Millers the balance of the season as a traveling member.

It was also announced that overtures from the National Hockey League and associated organizations have been received and rejected, but that a committee was appointed to consider further expected conciliatory offers. Another question argued but not settled was the point of entering Toronto next year with an American League Club. The American League has an option on a lease on the Spadina Arena at Toronto, now in the course of construction, but proponents of an all-United States loop vigorously oppose the idea of placing a team anywhere in Canada.

Officials in attendance at the meet were William F. Grant, president of the league and owner of the Kansas City Club; Thomas J. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the league and head of the Shamrocks; Lawrence F. Welch, Buffalo; Gordon Hegardt, Duluth; F. Harland Rohm, representing P. L. Smithers of Minneapolis.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA WINS CRICKET MATCH

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 12 (AP)—Although the cricket match between the touring West Indies team and South Australia had been scheduled for three days and ended in a draw, it was decided to continue play another day and Australia continued its second innings to score 314 for nine wickets and win by a run and one wicket.

The final score was West Indies 591, South Australia 592.

South Australia scored 48 for no wickets Tuesday and started out poorly yesterday, the first four wickets falling cheaply. Lonergan and Waite then made a stand and batted brilliantly to spoil the visitors' chances and gain the victory.

The match may have proved disastrous to the West Indies team, as Constantine, its star bowler, was unable to bowl yesterday. He fielded brilliantly, however, and caught three Australians. His last catch was the best seen in Adelaide, observers agreed. Lonergan cut the ball hard, but Constantine, flinging his body sideways, caught it low and with one hand.

The West Indies team opens a test match in Melbourne Friday. It was hoped Constantine's mishap would not prevent him bowling there, as his loss seriously handicaps the tourists. The scores:

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Second Innings

	Runs
Richardson, c Constantine, b Scott	52
Nitschke, c Constantine, b Scott	14
Lee, lbw; Scott	7
Whitfield, c Sthill, b Scott	3
Lonergan, c Constantine, b Sthill	68
Waite, b Griffith	82
Tobin, b Griffith	9
Hack, run out	19
Grimmett, c Grant, b Scott	12
Carlton, not out	10
Walker, not out	9
Extras	29
Total for 9 wickets	314

UNIVERSITY CLUB SIX STOPS CRIMSON

The University Club of Boston gave the Harvard University sextet its first defeat of the season Wednesday night at the Boston Arena, nosing out the Crimson team in a close hard-fought contest, 2 to 1. Harvard had won nine straight games since the opening of the season, one of its victories being over the University Club earlier in the year.

The Crimson went ahead in the first period when W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 picked the puck out of a scrimmage near his opponent's goal and scored unassisted. The University Club drew up on even terms in the second period when Hunt registered on a pass from Bigelow. "Ding" Palmer, former Yale star, gave the Clubmen the winning goal on an unassisted effort about half way through the final period.

Newell played an exceptionally fine game in goal for the winners, repeatedly turning back threatening Crimson offensives. The summary:

UNIVERSITY CLUB — HARVARD
W. Palmer, Hilliard, Hunt, lw — rw, Cunningham, R. Saltonstall, Pell
Chase, Holland, c — c, Garrison, Wood, Putnam
Curtis, Stubbs, rw — lw, Everett, Baldwin, Martin
W. Saltonstall, E. Clark, ld — rd, Crosby, Frothingham
Fitzgerald, Bigelow, rd — ld, Batchelder, P. Palmer
Newell, g — g, Ellis

Score—University Club 2, Harvard University 1. Goals—Hunt, Palmer for University Club; Wood for Harvard. Assists—Bigelow for University Club. Referees—Smith and Sands. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BOSTON H. C. DEFEATS BERLIN

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Boston Hockey Club, American representatives in the recent international hockey championships in Poland, defeated the Berlin Skating Club team yesterday, 4 to 2. The Americans came from behind with a third period rush that netted three goals and the victory. Each team scored once in the opening period and the Germans tallied again in the second. The game was hard and fast but marred by frequent protests from both sides and clamorous complaints against the judgment of the referee. A lively row developed in the third period when the Berlin team scored an offside goal. The Americans objected vigorously but the rest of the game, after mutual apologies, was a rather joyless struggle.

SATRE WINS SENIOR SKI RACE

SALISBURY, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Magnus Satre and Otto Jansen were the winners in the 11-kilometer cross-country ski races staged here yesterday for seniors and juniors by the Salisbury Outing Club. The snow was in good condition. The first five to finish and their time: Senior Group—Magnus Satre, 1h. 1m. 38s.; Ollie Hegge, 1h. 2m. 13s.; Olaf Satre, 1h. 6m. 12s.; Ottar Satre, 1h. 6m. 25s.; Richard Parsons, 1h. 10m. 11s. Junior Group—Otto Jansen, 1h. 9m. 34s.; Charles Jones, 1h. 14m. 16s.; Pettre Satre, 1h. 14m. 18s.; Calvin Senior, 1h. 38m. 57s.; Carl Parsons, 1h. 41m. 20s.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

W. and L. 40, Virginia 26.

ROSS ROBINSON TAKES THE LEAD

Wins the Senior Five-Mile Championship Skating Race

NORTH AMERICAN SPEED-SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Skater and Home	Points
Ross Robinson, Toronto	60
Ray Murray, New York City	40
O'Neil Farrell, Chicago	30
Frank Stack, Chicago	20
Irving Jaffee, New York City	20
Lloyd Gunther, Detroit	10

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 12—Only one senior championship event was held here yesterday in the annual North American speed-skating championships and that went to the credit of Ross Robinson of Toronto, who had won the one-mile race on the previous day. This gave the Canadian veteran a total of 60 points and first place in the championship standing. Ray Murray of New York City, who was leading the championship standing at the end of the first day with 40 points, failed to place today and so dropped to second place. Today's events ended the racing here and the second half of the championship will be held tomorrow and Saturday at the Olympic Stadium at Lake Placid.

The five-mile championship race was a great battle, with Robinson winning by about a yard over Jaffee. Two Detroit skaters took the lead for the first mile, with Edward Wedge leading for about seven laps, when Lloyd Guenther came up and assumed first place. At about the second mile mark Bert Taylor of New York City came up and took the lead and held it for about two miles. From that point on the lead was changing quite often, Carl Springer, Brooklyn; Edward Murphy, Chicago; Jaffee, Robinson and Valentine Bialis of Utica all taking turns at pacing until near the finish, when Robinson went out taking Jaffe with him, and they finished in that order.

Orel Duffy of Toronto was the star of the younger skaters. In one of the heats for the junior boys' 220-yard event he won in 22 2-5s, equaling the world's record and then in a later heat he made a new record of 22s. By winning this event he retained first place in the championship standing with 60 points.

In the first semifinal heat of the 880-yard intermediate boys' championship, Louis Goldthwaite of Hanover made a new world record of 1m. 22 4-5s. Herb Flack of Ontario equaled it in the second semifinal heat and then Edward Stundl of Chicago made a new record when he won the final in 1m. 20 3-5s. Studl is leading the intermediate championship standing with 50 points. The senior summary:

Five-Mile Senior—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; Irving Jaffee, New York City, second; O'Neil Farrell, Chicago, third. Time—14m. 31 2-5s.

SENATOR TROPHY WON BY BROOKLINE CLUB

QUEBEC, Feb. 12 (AP)—For the second time in its history, the Senator trophy, feature in Quebec's annual international competition, has been won by a Brookline rink. The Country Club team, skipped by E. S. Litchfield, came through the finals last night with a 14-to-11 victory over Skip W. E. Markham, Heather Club, Montreal. A team from The Country Club, Brookline, won the trophy two years ago.

Skip Litchfield and his four were also finalists in the Holt-Renfrew competition, The Country Club playing against P. D. Lyall's Caledonians of Montreal.

In the quarterfinals of the Holt-Renfrew Cup, The Country Club, E. S. Litchfield, skip, defeated Quebec, J. A. McManamy, skip, 12 to 2. Granite Association, W. G. Kent, skip, beat Jacques Cartier, R. Blanchet, skip, 16 to 14.

In the Rock City Cup semifinals, St. Andrews, H. C. Fortier, skip, defeated Victoria, A. G. Parent, skip, 12 to 9.

UNIVERSITY TACKLES CHICAGO TAX PROBLEM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In an attempt to adjust the Illinois tax tangle, Northwestern University has established a special course in taxation under Dr. Herbert D. Simpson, tax expert, and Prof. E. H. Hahne, of the economics department.

Dr. Simpson has given considerable attention to local tax problems, and is the author of a volume, "Tax Racket and Tax Reform in Chicago." Business men, real estate people and members of civic organizations will take the course.

TO HELP YOUNG PLAYERS

Realizing the importance of encouraging the ambitions of young tennis players in and around Boston, the Boston Garden has arranged a special rate for boys and girls at the world's indoor championship professional tennis carnival at the Garden on the night of Feb. 20, when Bill Tilden, former United States amateur champion, opposes Karel Kozeluh, world's professional champion. The rate for boys and girls will be 50 cents, this applying to all of high school and grammar school age. All who wish to attend the matches, which will also present Francis T. Hunter and J. Emmet Pare, former United States clay-court champion, must secure from schoolmasters tickets for the match. These must be taken to the Boston Garden, where they will be exchanged for $1 seats at the total cost of 50 cents each.

COPELAND AND HUGHES WIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Frank Copeland of Cleveland and Morgan Hughes of Boston triumphed in yesterday's two matches in the eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament. Copeland defeated Frantzen of New York, 40 to 38 in a close 62-inning struggle. Each had a high run of four. In the second match Hughes defeated Phil Hirsberg of Newark, N. J., 40 to 34 in 66 innings. The winner had a high run of four to Hirsberg's three.

New York A. C. Wins Match by Default

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING—Twelfth Round

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P. C.
New York A. C.	12	0	65	19	1.000
Columbia U. C.	11	1	71	13	.917
Crescent A. C.	8	4	*54	29	.667
Princeton Club	7	5	*48	35	.583
Harvard Club	4	8	31	53	.333
Yale Club	4	8	30	54	.333
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	11	16	68	.083
Park Ave. S. C.	1	11	15	69	.083

*One match unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—New York Athletic Club, the unbeaten leaders, did not even have to play to win their twelfth round match in the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship yesterday, as the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, its opponent, defaulted. Columbia University Club, the 1930 champions, though in receipt of four defaults, played the remainder with uniform success, to win by a score of 7 to 0.

Crescent Athletic Club, with only six matches played, took third place from Princeton Club, 5 to 1, and the remaining match, between E. R. Larigan and Gavin Brackenridge, postponed until this morning, will in all probability be abandoned.

The remaining match of the round, between those old-time rivals, Yale Club and Harvard Club, resulted in a victory for Yale Club, 4 to 3, placing them on even terms, with four victories each. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 7; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, Park Avenue, 15—1, 15—6.
Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—9, 4—15, 15—10.
W. J. Wilson, Columbia, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—3.
Columbia, winners by default; E. G. McLaughlin, F. R. Hanson, C. R. Ince, and H. G. Larson.
Park Avenue, losers by default; J. D. Kennedy, S. B. Jones, Eric Gugler, A. L. Noel.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, PRINCETON CLUB 1

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, against Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton, to be played.
B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, 16—17, 15—6, 15—3.
J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton, 15—9, 15—6.
C. R. Hynson, Princeton, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 17—16, 15—1.
E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton, 12—15, 15—8, 15—11.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 15—9, 15—7.
C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, won from C. H. Donner, Princeton, by default.

YALE CLUB, 4; HARVARD CLUB, 3

Murray Taylor, Harvard, defeated F. B. Ryan, Yale, 15—8, 15—6.
L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—18, 17—16, 15—16.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard, 15—5, 15—10.
E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale, 15—9, 15—10.
J. S. Davidson, Yale, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—13, 11—15, 15—9.
W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale, 7—15, 15—9, 18—15.
A. T. Mahan, Yale, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard, 15—9, 18—16.

*One to be played.

Cochran to Compete in Toronto Event

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REGINA, Sask., Feb. 12—W. A. Cochran, Rouleau, will be southern Saskatchewan representative at the Canadian curling championships which open at Toronto, March 3. He won this honor yesterday morning at the Regina Rink by defeating Russ Smith of a local club, in the final of the MacDonald Brier event. The score was 9 to 8 in favor of the Rouleau skip after one of the nicest games of bonspiel.

All events except the MacDonald Brier and Black & Armstrong were completed at the spiel here on Tuesday, and Joe Thorson of Bateman, carried off the grand aggregate, with Bill Linnell of Summerberry, being runner-up.

Winners of the various competitions:

Imperial Life—Cochran, Rouleau.
Regina Leader—Linnell, Summerberry.
Regina Brewing—Thorson, Bateman.
Anderson-Lunney—Thorson, Bateman.
Drewry—Barkwell, Moosejaw.
Eaton—Steele, Fillmore.
McDonagh & Shea, double rink—Balfour and Gibbson, Lumsden.

OVER the NET

BERLIN is to be congratulated upon its newest addition to tennis equipment—the new covered courts building, which houses four courts, including a "center" court for championships. This new hall—called the Hallen Tennis Club—was completed in December and has proved to be all that was hoped for it. The hall is floored with specially treated red pine and is lighted from the sides in such a manner as to prevent the light dazzling the players from any angle.

There was a decided international aspect to the official opening. Representative members of the English, French and American colonies in Berlin were present. Over 2000 spectators watched some fine play between Jean Borotra of France and Daniel Prenn of Germany, the latter being the only home player to win a set from the Frenchman. The match lasted one hour and a quarter, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1. In the team match the French side proved victorious by 11 rubbers to 2.

It is said that Borotra, who has played on all the more important covered courts in the world, spoke in highest terms of the new hall.

The February issue of Tennis, official publication of the U. S. L. T. A., contains an excellent interior and exterior view of the building, which is 110 yards long, 47 yards wide and nearly 50 feet high.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Bethany 54, Waynesburg 27.
Boston 27, Tufts 24.
Conn. Aggies 32, Trinity 15.
Dakota Wesleyan 35, Yankton 20.
Dartmouth 30, Cornell 19.
Denison 42, Cincinnati 24.
Duquesne 57, Catholic 18.
Elmhurst 26, Milton 16.
P. and M. 44, Dickinson 23.
Fordham 37, Lafayette 18.
Harvard 36, Northeastern 26.
Kalamazoo 27, Hillsdale 18.
Ohio 30, Ohio Wesleyan 28.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 32, Augsburg 29.
St. Viator 32, De Kalb 30.
Syracuse 44, St. Lawrence 19.
Ursinus 17, Muhlenberg 14.
Wesleyan 29, Worcester P. I. 25.
West Virginia 41, Annapolis 36.
West Point 37, New Hampshire 26.
Williams 45, Swarthmore 30.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Lehigh 23, Lafayette 3.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 125

RALPH HARVEY JACKSON

Toronto, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League in the 1929-30 season. He was born Jan. 7, 1911, at Toronto, Can. He is a left-hand shot, weighs around 174 pounds, is about 5ft. 11 in., and plays left wing. His record:

1925-26—Humberside Collegiates
1926-29—Marlboro Juniors, Ontario Hockey Asociation
1929-30—Marlboro Juniors-Toronto, National Hockey League
1930-31—Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League

BY-PLAYS

JAPAN AND THE GAME OF BILLIARDS

JAPAN intends to be a genuine factor in the next world's championship tournament at 18.2 balkline billiards. It nominates Akira Amada, winner of the 1930 championship of Nippon. His victory was not as important as the impressive way in which he gained the title. He won all five games, had a high run of 292, a best average of 100, and a grand average of 32.82. This is a splendid performance in any country. Amada's record indicates clearly that Japan is developing a great field of balkliners.

HOUSES ALREADY AT IT

One of the questions which has often been asked regarding the adoption of the house plan at Harvard and Yale is what effect it is going to have on the athletic activities of the two universities. This question time alone can answer; but there is one thing certain and that is that it will result in some keen competition among the houses themselves. Already the two houses which are now in operation at Harvard—Dunster and Lowell—have started battling for trophies, and what promises to be a varied and valuable collection of prizes is now under way. To Dunster went the honor of winning the first interhouse trophy when it defeated Lowell in a football game last fall, and a permanent trophy case is to be built in Dunster, which will undoubtedly be duplicated in the other houses as they begin to accumulate the various house trophies that will no doubt be put up for every sport indulged in at Harvard.

All this may possibly have some effect on the varsity and freshman competitions with outside teams, but it is difficult to see just why it should displace them. It may result in a reduction in the schedules for some of the college teams, but with all the undergraduates there are at Harvard, it would seem as if there were plenty of players to furnish teams for the new houses as well as the entire college. When it comes to class competition, it is another question, as it now looks very much as if the class as a distinctive athletic body at Harvard were just about to give way, and that athletic competitions which have been of the class variety, as well as reunions of graduates, would take on the form of house affairs in the future.

ADOPTION OF RULE WOULD STOP QUESTIONS

Irrespective of whether there has been any proselyting on the part of any alumnus, cadet or member of the Army Athletic Association to get star athletes to apply for appointments to the United States Military Academy, there is certainly much talk now and then about it being done, and it could all be stopped by the adoption of the intercollegiate rules which are now in force in a vast majority of the big colleges of the United States.

MIDWICK FOUR BEATS EASTCOTT

Pacific Coast Polo Game Counts for Championship and Miller Trophy

ALHAMBRA, Calif., Feb. 12 (By U. P.)—The Midwick polo team defeated the Eastcott team of New York here yesterday, 12 to 5 in a game which counted both in the Pacific coast championship and the Teddie Miller Memorial Trophy play.

It was agreed after the game that the Hurricanes and the Midwicks will play off the finals in the Teddy Miller Trophy competition next Sunday.

The Midwicks and the Argentines were to have played off the coast championships on that day, but the date was set for Sunday, Feb. 22. It was explained that Laddie Sanford and his Hurricanes wished to leave on a tour as soon as possible.

Although the score of the game was 12 to 5 in favor of the Midwicks, the score of the memorial cup play will be counted as 12 to 7 due to the fact that the Eastcotts had a two-goal handicap.

Midwick took a 2-to-0 lead in the first chukker on goals by Neil S. McCarthy and Eric C. Pedley. The second period was scoreless. Howland Paddock tallied in the third and then two goals in the fourth by McCarthy and one by Pedley made it 6 to 0.

Eastcott scored finally in the fifth. E. A. S. Hopping and Pat Lehman made the opening goals while Paddock shot an easy one for Midwick. The score was 7 to 2. The sixth chukker found Paddock and McCarthy adding a point each for Midwick and Lehman another for Eastcott to make it 9 to 3.

In the seventh Tyrell Martin and Pedley balanced the scoring and the margin became 10 to 4. Lehman got his third goal for Eastcott in the eighth, while McCarthy and Elmer J. Boeseke were scoring for Midwick to make it 12 to 5. Boeseke's was on a 100-yard loft. The summary:

MIDWICK — EASTCOTT
No. 1—N. S. McCarthy — Pat Lehman
2—E. C. Pedley — E. A. S. Hopping Sr.
3—Howland Paddock — Tyrell Martin
Back—E. J. Boeseke — Com. P. K. Wise

Score—Midwick Country Club 12, Eastcott 5. Goals—McCarthy 5, Pedley 3, Paddock 3, Boeseke for Midwick; Lehman 3, Hopping, Martin for Eastcott. Time—Eight 7½m chukkers.

'BIG GREEN' CAPTURES THIRD LEAGUE GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 12—The Dartmouth College basketball team won its third game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League last night, defeating Cornell University here by the score of 30 to 19. It was Cornell's third defeat of the season and drops the losers to fifth place in the league standing.

The Indians took the lead early in the first period and held it throughout. Irving Kramer '32, Dartmouth left guard, was the scoring star of the game, with six goals from the floor, for a total of 12 points. W. T. McCall '32, right forward for the winners, scored two goals from the floor and four from the foul line. E. E. Lipinski '33 was Cornell's leading scorer with five points. The summary:

DARTMOUTH — CORNELL
Burch, Smart, lf — rg, Lipinski, Murphy
Magee, McCall, Myllykangas, rf — lg, Donovan
Mackey, Prince, c — c, Schreuder
Kramer, lg — rf, Furman
Picken, Britton, rg — lf, Hatkoff, Zahn

Score—Dartmouth College 30, Cornell University 19. Goals from floor—Kramer 6, McCall 2, Magee, Burch, Mackey, Prince for Dartmouth; Murphy 2, Lipinski, Schreuder, Zahn, Hatkoff, Furman for Cornell. Goals from foul—McCall 4, Burch, Mackey for Dartmouth; Lipinski 3, Furman 2 for Cornell.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	11	1	7	56	63	23
Niagara Falls	10	2	7	57	44	22
Stratford	10	0	9	63	52	20
Guelph	8	2	9	55	54	18
Kitchener	7	2	10	44	62	16
Oshawa	7	1	11	50	50	15

RESULTS FEB. 11

Kitchener 4, Oshawa 3.
Galt 5, Niagara Falls 3.
Stratford 5, Guelph 2.

MANITOBA GRADS WIN TWO

PRAGUE, Feb. 12 (AP)—The University of Manitoba Grads, winners of the recent international hockey championships, won two exhibition games here yesterday. The Canadians trounced the Troppau Ice Club team of Czechoslovakia, 8 to 0, then defeated the Prague team 3 to 1. Prague gave the visitors a stubborn test, but the smooth-working Manitoba forward line brought a victory.

J. W. Wear Favors Open Tennis Play

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (AP)—Joseph W. Wear, retiring chairman of the United States Davis Cup Committee, favors an open tennis championship in the United States.

"The United States," Mr. Wear said today, "should have an open tennis championship, the same as golf, and it should be held under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. I heartily indorse the necessity of a strong professional association, so that we can clearly define the difference between an amateur and a professional. Tennis players then can take their choice if they wish to earn money by using their net ability as a means."

Mr. Wear said he knew the identity of his successor of the Davis Cup Committee and that the man selected was a "splendid choice." He declined, however, to intimate who the new chairman will be. He will be named at the annual meeting of the U. S. L. T. A. in New York Saturday.

"The new man is extremely well qualified, Mr. Wear said. "He has my greatest respect and admiration for his knowledge of the game is thorough. I know he will serve the best interests of the United States."

Mr. Wear, who announced his retirement as chairman of the committee several weeks ago because of the pressure of business, said he would do anything possible to aid his successor. He predicted that the United States would regain possession of the Davis Cup within the next two years.

LACROSSE PLANS FOR 1932 OLYMPICS

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11 (AP)—Lacrosse officials and college representatives have laid plans for the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles and the Canadian-American amateur championship series here next June, and decided against all-star teams for both events.

The United States Olympic team will be chosen as a unit, it was decided, through an elimination postseason series in the spring of 1932, such as was held prior to the 1928 games. Johns Hopkins University represented the United States three years ago and won the international championship.

Charles L. Ornstein of Washington, chairman of the meeting recently and head of the 1928 Olympic committee, was elected chairman of the 1932 committee. Lewis Jay Korn, president of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, Swarthmore College, was elected vice-chairman; E. S. Barber, secretary of the Intercollegiate Association, secretary, and Henry Iddins, Johns Hopkins University, treasurer.

Members of an executive committee appointed were Glenn S. Warner, Stanford; Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton; Capt. R. W. Schumann, Navy; Lieut. Rex Chandler, Army; Dr. Allen Voshell, Virginia, and Dr. W. Oster Norris, Mount Washington, Md.

Plans for the two-game series between Canadian and American representative amateur teams to be held in Baltimore early in June were made by a committee of the Intercollegiate Association. Aggregate goals will decide the championship, and American rules will be used. One game may be played at night, it was announced.

FREME, ENGLAND, MEDALIST

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 12 (AP)—H. H. Freme, a member of the Garrares Cross Club, England, turned in a medal score of 81 yesterday to lead a large field of players from many countries in the club championship qualifying round at the Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club. J. E. Perman of Bermuda, E. A. Worskett, Southerts, Eng., and Lawrence Brown of Montclair, N. J., tied for second place with cards of 82. Other scores included: Maj. Burgoyne Hamilton, Fairfield, Conn., 83; N. D. Murphy, Danbury, Conn., 87.

ARRANGE RUGBY MATCHES

Harvard and Princeton are to meet on the football field this spring, but not in the American game. Announcement was made Feb. 11 that the Rugby teams of the two universities would meet in May, the first game taking place in Boston and the second in Princeton.

OLYMPIC WRESTLING DATES

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Olympic wrestling committee yesterday selected July 4 and 5, 1932, as the dates for the final trials to choose the team to represent the United States in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. No site was selected, but the committee favored a midwestern city.

WASHINGTON ACCEPTS

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 12 (AP)—University of Washington officials today accepted an invitation to compete in the national regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., next June 17. Last year three rowing crews were sent East, but it is believed only the varsity and junior varsity will make the trip this summer.

STANFORD HAS NEW DIAMOND

Baseball Conditions Ideal, but 1931 Nine Is a Question

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Dedicating what is said to be the finest college baseball park in America, Stanford University's varsity baseball nine will open its 1931 league season against the University of Santa Clara here Feb. 14.

Coach Harry M. Wolter, with an untried pitching staff and rebuilt infield, can make no prediction as to what his team will do this season. Though he has a large squad to choose from, the material is not too promising; and Stanford's chances of winning the California Intercollegiate Baseball League championship and of capturing the annual series with the University of California nine seem meager. Not since 1925 has Stanford won a California baseball series, and it has been four years since the Indians took a game from the Bears.

Coach Wolter does not know what his team will do this year. He only knows that his squad now has a splendid new diamond on which to play. Built at a cost of $25,000 and with a seating capacity of 4500, the new baseball park takes its place along with the Stadium, seating 88,000, and the recently completed 18-hole golf course, as a unit in Stanford's athletic plant.

Despite the fact that 11 lettermen are back this year, Stanford's baseball outlook is none too bright. It appears that the Indians will have a good fielding team, with a mediocre pitching staff and few hard hitters.

Hunken in Left Field

Capt. J. W. Hunken '31, veteran outfielder, will again take care of the left field position. Hunken, who is playing his last year for Stanford, is a fast fielder, covering lots of territory in pursuit of flies and ground hits. He has an almost errorless college fielding record. In addition, he throws well and generally can be counted on for several assists in any game.

Hunken will be supported in the outfield by two other lettermen, Gordon Campbell '32 and D. L. Russ '32. Campbell should again be the choice for right field, with Russ, J. B. Irsfeld '33, P. R. Dixon '32 or H. B. Miller '33 filling in at center until R. A. Rintala '32, heaviest hitter on last year's diamond squad, who is now busy with basketball, can turn out. Campbell is a good fielder and a dependable hitter.

Rintala, who plays football as well as basketball and baseball, is at present regular guard on Coach John W. Bunn's varsity quintet. Last year he was the hardest hitter on the Stanford nine, leading the squad in number of home runs and three-base hits. In all probability he will take over the duties in center field as soon as the basketball season is ended.

A. G. Hardy '31 for the third season will do most of the receiving. Though not always too accurate in his throwing, Hardy is in most respects a satisfactory catcher. As a hitter he is inconsistent, pounding out the ball well on some days and then not getting a safe hit on others.

Hardy will be supported by D. C. Oswill '31 and A. L. Miller '32. Oswill has been Hardy's understudy for the past two years and in everything but his throwing seems to be almost as able a receiver as Hardy. Miller is on the squad for the first time this year and may make Hardy hustle.

Veteran at First

At first base Coach Wolter has another veteran in R. W. Cook '31, a smooth-working player who is the main cog in what looks like Stanford's best infield in recent years. Cook is fast and leaves nothing to be desired in his play around first. Next to Rintala and Hunken he is the most consistent hitter on the team.

Competition is keen for the second base position, with C. M. Cutshaw '32, letterman last year, and V. J. Philippi '32, transfer student, the leading candidates. Both are speedy fielders, and their general all-around play seems to be about on a par. Philippi, because of his superior hitting, will probably be Coach Wolter's choice.

With the graduation of W. H. Laird, 1930 captain, an infield vacancy was made at third. J. D. Johnson '31, first string shortstop for the past two seasons, has been shifted to third to replace Laird. He has a strong arm and has been throwing to first base with great accuracy in practice. Johnson has never hit very well, but his fielding ability will assure him of a regular position. W. T. Triplett '33, from last year's freshman nine, and J. A. Kelley '32, 1930 letterman now playing basketball, are the only other possibilities at third.

B. C. Delmas '33, brilliant infielder from the 1930 freshmen, is battling with C. M. Lee '31, of last year's squad, for the shortstop position. Both hit well and throw accurately. A slight edge in fielding and the fact that he is a sophomore while Lee is a senior will probably give Delmas the position.

Coach Wolter's pitchers are, in the main, an unknown quantity. Most of the pitching this season will be done by E. W. Caddel Jr. '32, the only letterman back this year; J. V. Loomis '31 of the 1930 squad, and D. H. Johnson '33 of last season's freshman. Johnson, who turned in some unusually fine performances as a freshman, seems to be the best prospect of the group. Other potential pitchers are F. E. Milsap '32 and J. L. Eddie '33, transfer students. The league schedule follows:

Feb. 14—Santa Clara at Stanford; 18—Santa Clara at Santa Clara; 21—St. Mary's at Stanford; 25—St. Mary's at St. Mary's; 28—Santa Clara at Stanford.
March 7—St. Mary's at Stanford; 24—U. S. C. at Los Angeles; 25—U. S. C. at Los Angeles; 27—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; 28—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles
April 3—U S. C. at Stanford; 4—California at Berkeley; 11—California at Stanford; 17—U. C. L. A. at Stanford; 18—California at Stanford; 22—San Francisco University at Stanford; 25—San Francisco at San Francisco.
May 2—San Francisco at Stanford (tentative).

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bowdoin 5, Colby 3.
Dartmouth 9, Williams 0.
Princeton 3, Boston 2.
University Club 2, Harvard 1.
Yale 8, St. Nicholas 1.

Boston Tigers in Third Place Again

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	22	1	4	111	57	45
Providence	16	5	6	85	51	37
Boston	10	2	17	68	83	22
Philadelphia	9	3	16	53	71	21
New Haven	6	3	20	44	99	15

RESULTS FEB. 11

Boston 2, Providence 1.
Springfield 4, Philadelphia 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12—Bob Taylor's goal in the ninth minute of the final period gave Boston's Tigers a 2-to-1 victory over the Providence Canadian-American League champions here last night. It was the first Boston victory over the Reds on Providence ice since November of 1929.

The Tigers moved into third place in their fight for a playoff position. Hart put Providence ahead midway through the first period, but Foster tied the score six minutes later. They battled on even terms until Taylor combined with Runge to score the odd goal.

The Tigers were strengthened by the addition of "Smoky" Harris from the Boston Bruins. Harris drew three penalties in the first nine minutes but did well at left wing during the remainder of the game. The summary:

BOSTON — PROVIDENCE
Loucks, McNeill, Connacher, Harris, lw — rw, Cormier, A. Giroux, Harrington
Burke, Runge, c — c, Gaudreault, Cook
Boyd, Taylor, rw — lw, Hart, G. Giroux
MacKay, Brander, ld — rd, Vail
Foster, rd — ld, Carson, McCaffrey
Grant, g — g, Murray

Score—Boston 2, Providence 1. Goals—Foster, Taylor for Boston; Hart for Providence. Assists—Loucks, Foster, Runge for Boston. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—Outclassing the Philadelphia Arrows in virtually all departments, the Springfield Indians boosted their Canadian-American Hockey League lead, by easily winning at the Arena last night 4 to 1. Saunders and Maracle scored for the New Englanders in the first period and Grant and Seibert contributed goals in the final period. Seibert's defense work was brilliant.

The lone Philadelphia goal was questionable and cost Goaltender Moore a fine of $25 when he protested too vigorously. During a mixup in front of the net Anderson took a pass from Andrews and shot the puck to one side of Moore but the latter threw himself across the barrier and blocked it. The goal referee, however decided it had counted. Springfield played without "Deacon" Waite, one of its stars, who was left at home because of a mishap.

SPRINGFIELD — PHILADELPHIA
Heximer, Benson, Starr, lw — rw, Garrett, Bradley
Grant, Maracle, c — c, Anderson, Andrews
Seller, Saunders, rw — lw, Hudson, King
Callighen, Wilson, ld — rd, Coulter, Nichols
Seibert, Wilson, rd — ld, Paulhus, Nichols
Moore, g — g, Roberts

Score—Springfield 4, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Saunders, Maracle, Grant, Seibert for Springfield; Anderson for Philadelphia. Assists—Callighen 2, Heximer for Springfield; Andrews for Philadelphia. Referees—M. E. Davin and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DOLEMAN WINS TROPHY

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Andrew Doleman, Providence, R. I., won the feature trophy of the first 10 Miami seniors golf tournament yesterday with a low gross score of 83—83—166 for his 36-hole tour of the Miami Springs course.

Amusements

BOSTON

Coming to Boston!
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S
First and Only Talking Picture Production.

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Evening "CAMILLE"
Sat. Mat., "Peter Pan"; Sat. Eve., "A Sunny Morning" and "The Women Have Their Way."

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way-40 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Eves. 8:40 Mats. Thurs., Sat., Feb. 23, 2:40

SHUBERT THEA. 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY
Eves. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Extra Mats. Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday
A New Charming Musical Play
MEET MY SISTER

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
47th, West of Broadway Evenings 8:50
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
Extra Mats. Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday
Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO
in THE TRUTH GAME with
Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PENn. 7900
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
336 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

Helen Hayes
in
Petticoat Influence
LYCEUM Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way
Eves. 8:50 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

Laurence Rivers presents
"PHILIP GOES FORTH"
by GEORGE KELLY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:50

THE
Green Pastures
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes EVENINGS 8:30
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BRITISH CLERGY URGE HEALING BY MINISTERS

Bishop of Woolwich Asks for Coöperation With Medical Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury, Church of England, passed a resolution on Jan. 22 designed to further spiritual healing. The resolution reads:

That inasmuch as the primitive rights of anointing and laying hands upon the sick with a view to their spiritual benefit and bodily healing are in extensive and increasing use throughout this Province, for the most part with full episcopal approval, and favorable recognition has recently been accorded to them by the Lambeth conference, and seeing that the parochial clergy greatly need guidance for the due and effective administration of these rites, this House respectfully petitions his Grace the President to appoint a joint committee to draw up and submit for approval a provisional service (or services) for unction and imposition of hands without unction, for temporary use in the Province, until a permanent and fully authorized form can be issued under synodical sanction.

That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the compilers of such a form of service should have regard both to ancient precedent and what modern pastoral experience and modern therapeutic psychology have to teach concerning the most suitable spiritual and psychological conditions for the effective administration and reception of these rites.

That inasmuch as unction and laying-on of hands have from the earliest times been administered not only to the physically infirm, but also to mental and nervous sufferers, it is expedient that the needs of such sufferers should receive adequate recognition in the proposed form of service both in the prayers provided and also in the directions given to the minister.

A further resolution, under the heading of "Coöperation with the Medical Profession," was also approved. It was as follows:

That in order to promote closer coöperation between the church and the medical profession in ministering to the sick, this House respectfully requests his Grace the President to cause to be circulated from time to time to members of Convocation the findings and suggestions of the permanent committee of clergy, doctors and psychologists, lately appointed, to advise the authorities of the church on these matters.

As reported in the Daily Telegraph, the Bishop of Woolwich emphasized that the spiritual healing envisaged in these resolutions was not antagonistic to medical science. The Daily Telegraph quotes the Bishop of Woolwich as follows:

"We have no conflict with the doctors. We have heard that doctors are opposed to it, but my experience is that amazing changes are taking place in medical science.

"The doctors are perfectly willing to coöperate with us, and it is that coöperation which we want to bring about.

"We sing 'Thy touch has still its ancient power,' but will our people really believe it? Christian Science grows, and has grown, because of neglect in our Church. Communicants in our Church are continually joining Christian Science. They say, 'I have been to church for 30 years. I have never heard spiritual healing mentioned once, but since I have joined Christian Science I have never heard of anything else. I want to get what has been denied me by my Church.'"

Western Australia Hints at Separation

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 11 (AP)—A hint that Western Australia may seek separation from the Commonwealth was given by the State Premier, Sir James Mitchell, in a public statement today.

He voiced strong opposition to the financial rehabilitation plan of E. G. Theodore, Commonwealth Treasurer, which he said meant wholesale inflation and added that if it were persisted in, Western Australia would be forced to reconsider her position within the Commonwealth.

The Theodore plan rejects any reduction of wages and involves an operation for restoring the value of Australian currency to its 1929 mark. Another feature embraces negotiations for the reduction of interest rates on Great Britain's war loans to the Commonwealth. These were begun by Prime Minister Scullin today.

SENATORS CONSIDER VESTAL BILL CHANGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The Senate Committee on Patents began its efforts yesterday to reconcile radio interests to the Vestal copyright bill by devising suitable amendments.

The committee went into executive session over changes proposed. It was intimated after the session that members are confident the measure can still be put into final shape and reported out before the end of the present session of Congress.

Bring on Your Detours

P. & A. Photos

BUMPS MAKE NO DIFFERENCE TO THIS ENGLISH TRUCK

Separate Axles and a Special Differential and Spring Arrangement Make It Possible for This Six-Wheel Truck to Negotiate the Roughest Places Without Upsetting the Balance of the Chassis.

Auto-graph

STEAM ISSUES A CHALLENGE

England has picked up the steam engine, placed it on an automobile chassis, and called it a truck.

That in retrospect, is what the average pedestrian might think after watching one of the newly developed Foden steamer trucks spurting down the road.

Actually, however, it is the first challenge from steam, that the gasoline-driven bus has received since the motor industry caught the steam engineers unawares by perfecting gasoline engines capable, with their other advantages, of the pulling power of steam-driven cars.

The steam truck is a thing of beauty in design. Its valves are said to work similar to the gasoline car valves, with a sliding cam to permit early or late cut-offs of steam on hill climbs. It has a low-speed gear-box and can travel 30 to 40 miles an hour.

A distinct advantage is that the cab is located up forward giving the driver the same view of the road as that obtained by a trolley car motorman. The six-wheeler is popular. Tests have brought confident declarations that the challenge of steam is a direct one.

MORE POWER FOR FORDS?

Car speeds, pickup performances and high second-speed ratios have developed a highly accelerated competition in the motor field in which the Ford is well in the foreground.

Henry Ford's Model A set a pace for "getaway" in traffic that helped to influence other manufacturers to develop the performances of their cars in second speed. Even the heavy, bulky cars now have a "punch" in starting that points to continual competition to "pep" up the motors.

In this merry race for pickup and high-speed laurels, the four-cylinder Ford will stay with the best, according to a report that a new high-compression flat head for Fords has been developed which, it is claimed, will give the cars a speed of 85 miles an hour. Recent tests on a stock Ford in the presence of police officers and newspaper men, showed that the new equipment would do all that was claimed.

It is called the Winfield Ford Unit. It is a cast-iron, L-type head with a special combustion chamber designed to handle increased compression. The head fits the regular Ford block without changing the mechanical set-up.

A HIGH-GEARED TEST

From Philadelphia to Detroit and back, over mountains and through snowstorms — all the way in high gear! Evidently Wade Morton's self-operating clutch, with which the car was equipped, has possibilities.

The inventor drove the machine himself and according to his narrative, the car climbed Big Savage and Bald Mountains in the Allegehanies without a clutch release or transmission change. It dragged along in storms and traffic at slow speed without a jerk, he declared.

At the New York show the self-operating clutch made its bow to the public. Advantages claimed for the unit are simplified driving, greater ease and smoothness of car motion and reduced gear sounds.

SHATTERLESS GLASS GAINS

Britain has decreed that after Jan. 1, 1932, every public service vehicle to become registered must be equipped with non-shatterable glass. The only exceptions provided for in the Road Traffic Act is on the upper decks of double-decked busses. Vehicles registered before 1932 must displace their ordinary glass before 1937.

This action points to progress made in the non-shatterable glass industry in recent years. Although a French invention, non-shatterable glass was developed in England and has been in wide use there sice 1913. The new act is not particularly drastic as 90 per cent of British cars are already equipped with the glass. In the United States, Massachusetts and New York have acts similar to the British measure. Minnesota and Rhode Island are considering some such action.

The Triplex Company estimates that 50,822 square feet of non-shatterable glass was produced in 1927 compared with 4,493,468 last year.

MOTORS RIDE THE RAILS

Whether or not there is basis to the railroads' claim that the motor transportation business is slowing up rail transportation and that motor transportation is not paying its proportoinate share of highway upkeep expenses, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce furnishes figures which reveal that the motor industry itself is adding tremendously to the rail transportation business.

These figures show that gasoline, automobiles and accessories composed 22 per cent of the carloads of freight classified as "manufacures and miscellaneous," during the first nine months of 1930. Petroleum oils, refined, and other gasolines, produced 1,277,355 carloads, by far the largest item in the classification of manufactured products.

POSTAL HOURS BILL PASSED BY SENATE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The Senate followed the House today in passing, without opposition, a bill limiting the work week of post office employees to 44 hours. The vote on a roll call was 88 in favor of the bill to none against.

The vote followed a few remarks on the measure by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, during the course of which he characterized it as a step in the advance of American industry toward shorter hours for labor.

Women's Bill Read in Japanese Diet

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Women had their inning in the Japanese Diet yesterday. The occasion was the initial appearance of the Government's women's civil rights bill, which virtually grants equal rights with men in administration of villages, towns and cities to 15,500,000 female subjects.

The bill was explained by Kenzo Adachi, Home Minister, to one of the largest crowds of women in the history of the Japanese Parliament. The women jammed the visitors' gallery of the lower house.

The women's citizenship bill would enfranchise all women of 25 (men vote at 20) also qualify them for election to municipal assemblies and honorary posts of Mayor, with the provision in the latter case that husbands give consent.

Observers predicted passage was virtually assured in the lower house owing to the majority of the Government Party and the acquiescence in theory of the Seiyukai, chief opposition party. The fate of the bill lies with the House of Peers, whose action is considered more doubtful.

North Africa Tries Out Citrus Fruits

PARIS, Feb. 11 (By U. P.)—France is actively encouraging landholders of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia in the production of citrus fruits, with the expectation of making another California of her north African possessions.

Algeria was first of the French possessions to plant citrus fruits, but Tunisia and Morocco to a great extent have overcome this advantage by adopting American methods, employing American horticulturists and planting American trees.

Tunisia has brought from California Prof. R. W. Hodgson of Berkeley, well-known horticulturist, for a year's work, and Morocco recently sent an agricultural and engineering mission to the United States to study American irrigation and orchard methods. The delegation brought back a mass of information which now is being put into use in southern Morocco.

Maine Reports 'Foggiest Spot'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — Moose Peak Lighthouse, on the coast of Maine, has experienced another year as the foggiest spot on the United States coast line, according to the lighthouse service of the Department of Commerce.

Although keepers of the light report that during the last year they had 1562 hours of fog or an average of well over four hours a day, it was not an extremely foggy year at Moose Peak, for the records for the last 16 years show an average of 1607 hours of fog.

Next to Moose Peak, in the number of hours of fog usually follow Libbey Island Lighthouse, and that on Petit Manan, both on the coast of Maine. On the Pacific coast Point Reyes Light station holds the record for fog with an average of 1398 hours per year for 45 years.

BIG EPIC POEM OF 27 VOLUMES EXTOLS FASCISM

Duce Gets First Section of Work Ascribing to Him a Divine Mission

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The first volume of an allegorical poem of colossal proportions in praise of Fascism and its founder, Benito Mussolini, has just been presented to the Duce. The poem is the work of a young Florentine poet, Virgilio Fiorentino. Twenty-six more volumes are to be issued monthly; each volume, handsomely bound and illustrated, is to be sold at the price of 500 lires ($25). Each book is in grand folio and consists of a canto of 720 verses; the entire epic will contain 20,000 verses.

The historical period covered in the work is that between March 23, 1919, when Signor Mussolini founded the first Fascist Society in Milan, and Oct. 28, 1922, the date of the Fascist march on Rome. Signor Mussolini and the leaders of the Fascist Revolution are cast in the mold of Homeric heroes.

The whole epic is a fantastic allegory in which Signor Mussolini is depicted as being invested with divine authority to save and redeem Italy from the forces of evil which, in the shape of Bolshevism, are shown to be threatening to destroy it.

The forces of evil, in the guise of the allied plenipotentiaries at the peace conferences in 1918, are set forth as taking the Goddess of Victory from Italy and handing her over in chains to Jugoslavia, where she is fettered on the Croatian Rocks on the other side of the Adriatic. Signor Mussolini goes to battle in revenge, stops a Socialist outbreak, and in the conflict the offices of the Socialist newspaper Avanti are burned.

A similarly high message comes to Gabriele d'Annunzio to march on Fiume, who is assisted by a flock of divine eagles. Following the eagles along the coast he comes to the Goddess Victory, releases her and takes her to Fiume.

Meanwhile Signor Mussolini, defeated in the 1919 elections through the machinations of the opposition, organizes the Black Shirts. The forces of evil, in the guise of the Socialists, having occupied the factories, the Fascists attack them and drive them out. The Goddess Victory is taken to the editorial offices of the Popolo d'Italia, where Signor Mussolini swears to defend her and take her to Rome, to defend Latin greatness in perpetuity.

The doors of the Popolo d'Italia are thrown open and the Goddess of Victory, in glittering armor, is seen proceeding with the Duce at the head of the Black Shirts on the march to Rome.

The epic winds up with the divine commission given to Signor Mussolini and the Pope to reunite Fascist and Roman Catholic Rome against Anglo-Saxon Protestantism and to reëstablish the new empire of universal civilization.

FISHERMEN PROTEST CANADIAN ROPE DUTY

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11 (AP)—The 5½ cent duty imposed by the Canadian Government on rope purchased in the United States means an additional expense of $100,000 a year to fishermen, Dr. Richard Hamer, secretary of the fishermen's organization, wired in protest against the duty to Premier Bennett today.

The telegram followed information from the Yarmouth local, United Maritime Fishermen, that a shipment of rope bought in the United States was being held up for nonpayment of duty. Dr. Hamer told the Premier Canadian cordage firms had refused wholesale prices to him as a representative of the fishermen.

Little Quaker Miss Writes to President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Contributions received at Red Cross headquarters from children all over the country indicate that they have been deeply affected by the plight of less fortunate boys and girls in Arkansas and other dought-stricken areas.

A valentine, in the cut-out form of a bank, and reading "can I bank on you to be my Valentine" was received by President Hoover today from Norma Zeigler, 12 years old of Etters, Pa., who inclosed a quarter from her own bank. The money was turned over to the Red Cross.

Accompanying a check for $9.39 came the following letter to President Hoover:

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

"We approve of the way of helping the suffering people in the West. We hope that the people will not have to suffer very much longer. We children in the second grade of Friends' School in Media, Pa., collected this money to help the people out West.

"For second grade, Friends' School,
"Allice Roberts Smedley."

The Red Cross today was over three-quarters of the way to its goal. The fund totaled today $7,511,222.

Lima Welcomes British Princes

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, arrived here today from Callao where they disembarked from the liner Oropesa.

They were welcomed by the Mayor of Lima who presented them with the freedom of the city and gave them commemorative medals and parchments. The Prince of Wales responded to the Mayor's address in Spanish.

The ovation accorded them here was a repetition of that which took place at Callao when the Princes came off the Oropesa in the President's launch.

An army band played "God Save the King" and thousands cheered as the brothers marched up the steps of the City Hall between ranks of picked troops.

LOAN OF SILVER TO CHINA URGED IN SENATE PLAN

Decline in American Trade Laid to Sharp Drop in Price of Metal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Three recommendations for improving trade with China and restoring the price of silver were made to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday by a subcommittee which has been studying the questions for a year.

Negotiations with Great Britain to suspend the policy of dumping silver from India on the world market, an international conference to reach an understanding with respect to the use of silver as money, and an international silver loan to China were the points urged.

Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, simultaneously introduced in the Senate resolutions requesting that President Hoover carry out these recommendations. He announced he would ask the Foreign Relations Committee to consider the resolutions at its next meeting, looking to action during this session.

"The chief cause for the abnormal and sudden decrease in our commerce with China during the latter part of 1929 and 1930 was the sudden great and unprecedented fall in the price of silver," the committee said, pointing out China's purchasing power had been cut in half by the metal's drop from 60 to 26½ cents an ounce.

Not overproduction, but oversupply of silver in the world markets, resulting from the dumping of large and unusual quantities of bullion derived from melting up coins in India and debasement of silver coins in Great Britain, France and Belgium, was blamed for the situation.

The silver loan to China was proposed as "an additional and special remedy for the depressed condition of our commerce with China."

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Master's Brush

Based on an Incident in the Career of Anthony Van Dyck

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

THE boy, Anthony, chose a sunny spot on the long slab of stone serving as bench in front of the master's studio. He braced his toes and tightened his knees against a mortar in his lap. The knuckles of his hand whitened as he grasped the pestle and bore down upon the contents. Anthony was grinding colors. He watched them swirl beneath the pestle, the yellow threading through the red, the red changing to the velvet brown he loved to paint against.

They reminded him of the silken colors on the tables of his father's shop in Amsterdam. And now, mixing oil with the powder, Anthony's thoughts turned with his colors. Turned to himself when smaller, snuggled against his mother's knee before the diamond-paned window of his home across the river, watching her slim white fingers sort and weave the threads of silken color into a painting of her own, as beautiful as the master's perhaps, though it be of thread and fabric.

With such remembering the thoughts of the boy grew troubled.

Would he have to return to that mother with disgrace upon his lips? What would the master do with him if he learned the truth? Return him to Amsterdam? The boy's heart stood still at thought of it.

The mother would be kind and brave of course.

Brave as she had been that morning when she smiled and waved him away as his coach swerved out and into the long road stretching between home and Antwerp, where they were sending him to study under Peter Paul Rubens, the master. A yearning brave little smile it had been. For Anthony knew that, though he stood tall in his 16 summers, he was still her baby. A longing to be just that this morning, sitting at her knee and pouring his troubled thought into her comforting and understanding ear, swelled the boy's heart and tightened his throat beneath its wide lace collar.

"But yesterday," Anthony spoke aloud.

Anthony's Yesterday

Yesterday, now so far away, his heart had been as light as the wings of the warblers building in the arches of the courtyard gate. He had stood on this very platform with the other boys, calling good-by to Master Rubens, after he had mounted Fiero, his favorite riding horse, for the afternoon ride among the ramparts at the town's edge.

Anthony and the boys had been rather envious of this slipping away, for it had been one of those langourous early spring days when hours inside stood prison keeper over 16-year-old boys. They had turned reluctantly toward their workroom under the arches.

"The master worked late today," said Yan of Kronensberg, peeping at the dial that stood at the platform's edge.

"Aye, so would we have to work to fill a canvas stretched from wall to wall," put in Snyders. "Van Dyck, here, may have a chance at some of the figures. The master spoke to him."

Anthony had blushed with pleasure under envious glances from the group. How happy he had dreamed of being telling his mother this, and now—

"Hast thou seen it, Van Dyck, the canvas, I mean?" asked Hubert of the golden hair.

Anthony had shaken his brown head.

"Oh, I should love to see it in the lay out!" Yan had exclaimed. Then in a whisper stagey with eagerness, "Look, there is old Franz, the keeper. He has the keys. Look, he goes into the master's studio. Let us beg entrance of him."

Seeing Anthony take place with some hesitating ones, Yan had exploded,

"Come, Anthony, thou wilt see it anyway, but what of us?"

So Anthony had followed.

He sighed as he thought of it now. "A little too late, much too late," his father had spoken. How true it was!

At first old Franz had protested.

"Na, na, this studio is not for thee. Get to thine."

"But, Franzchen, just one peep." Yan had pressed the arm of the bent old Franz, enticingly, "Van Dyck, here, he is to work with the master. The master has spoken to him."

Old Franz had lifted his eyes to Anthony in question.

Anthony had nodded.

The key clicked in the lock, and, with the swinging of the paneled door, the boys had stood in the shadow of the master's sanctuary.

The Puff of a Sleeve

"Whew!" one of them had whistled in awe, "'Tis a big canvas and that be true. Look, he is at work already on the figures. His hands rival the winds."

"However does he catch the light that way?" Yan had stepped nearer.

Then something terrible had happened that had sent a cold clamminess of terror over them all.

Eager to catch a glimpse of the master's stroke on the figure, Yan had not seen the spreading foot of an easel near, had tripped, and in the quick throwing out of his arm to steady himself, the puff of his sleeve had brushed the wet oil of the painting. A smear of brown and pink blurred the face and neck of the lowest figure.

The boys had stood like statues, frozen with dismay.

"Oh!" Snyders had cried, then stifled it as old Franz turned about. Franz must not know, but—what was to be done?

Yan had recovered soonest.

"Van Dyck," he had gasped, clutching Anthony's trembling arm in desperation, "Van Dyck, thou art the best, take the brush, fix it Van Dyck."

Anthony shook his head.

"Van Dyck, for the love of all things good, Anthony, I beg of you. Thou art the one. Is he not, boys?"

"The only one the master has yet spoken to," stammered Snyders.

So had the dubious honor fallen upon Anthony.

And so had Anthony, as in a hideous dream, stepped forward and picked up the brush of the master.

With trembling yet deft fingers, he worked, the boys pressed behind him in a hushed grouping. Slowly the cheek and neck of the figure took form and shadow again beneath the strokes of his painting.

"Van Dyck, it is perfect," Yan rejoiced when Anthony stepped back to appraise his work.

"Thou wilt be a master, thyself, someday," whispered Hubert.

But Franz was coming. Anthony had had no further chance to assure himself. Miserable, he had crowded through the door with the other boys and gone to his quarters supperless, to toss all night in a bed of questioning.

What would the master think? Should he have left it alone? Perhaps the master would not notice. Could such a miracle happen? Ah, how could he but know? Would he, Anthony, have to give up the beloved painting and return home? And so on and so on, through the endlessly long night.

And now as he sat in the sunshine of the morning, the questions were still unanswered, and the thoughts of Anthony Van Dyck were as mixed and ground as the powder beneath his pestle.

Would the master ever return from the cathedral? What could be keeping him? Time after time Anthony rose and crossed to scan the sundial. Whoever said that time had pinions?

But now a shadow on the platform, a touch on his shoulder.

Anthony jumped to his feet.

"Yan! How you frightened me!" Anthony placed the mortar on the bench lest it slip from his trembling fingers.

Yan's face was wrinkled with smiles.

"Van Dyck, Anthony," he whispered. "The master never noticed. I peeped between the shutters. He just said something to that reader fellow, frowned a little after he picked up his brushes, and went right on."

"The master is in the studio?" whispered Anthony.

"Since early, early this morning. He did not go to the cathedral."

Then looking into the sober eyes of Anthony.

"Why, Van Dyck, what ails thee? I thought to stop thy worry—as mine is stopped."

"Yes, thanks, Yan, thank you greatly," and forcing a smile. Anthony watched the relieved Yan step off to the workroom.

The Decision

A little late—much too late. Anthony would not be fooled again.

"Yan!" Anthony ran across the graveled path after the boy. "Yan, I must tell him. This is not right. It is but living a lie."

"And in the telling tattle on us all?" Yan turned and looked his incredulity.

Anthony's lips tightened.

"I shall not tattle, I shall tell."

Fear stole into Yan's eyes.

"But, Van Dyck, he will never know, besides you may lose your chance at the figures. That would be terrible."

"Yes," agreed Anthony, "that would be terrible, but nothing could be more terrible than this. I am going to tell."

Then Anthony turned and walked across to the paneled door at the end of the passage.

Anthony knocked and pushed open the door. The reader's voice stopped short at the unusual interruption.

"Master Rubens," whispered Anthony, "Might I a word with you?"

The auburn head of the master turned and dark eyes stared at the boy, then softened.

"Ah, this is Van Dyck, the lad with the skilful fingers. Why, what is it, my lad?"

For Anthony's eyes were tearful and Anthony's lips trembled.

"Oh, Master Rubens, we came into your studio yesterday. We—"

And stammeringly, quickly, Anthony told his story. Told it to the end, and when he had finished, stepped to that corner of the painting nearest the window.

"This is the figure, Sir. This is my handstroke.

The master's hand was now on his shoulders and when Anthony looked up, the master's eyes kindly, the master's lips were smiling.

"So, my thoughts were right after all," he was saying to the reader. "You remember, I spoke of the stroke, how it seemed different, yet mine?"

The reader nodded, curious eyes upon the boy.

"And thou, my lad," the master questioned, "Thou didst this work?"

Anthony, wiping tears on the puff of his sleeve, nodded, as the master took his hand and spreading it on his own, looked at it.

"These fingers have served thee well. I shall not change their work. Thy name shall go with mine on the canvas:

Peter Paul Rubens,
Anthony van Dyck assisting."

"Come, now," he went on, not heeding the gasping intake of joy from Anthony. "Clever fingers should not be idle. Take that lower figure there and work on the neck and arms. As for the other boys, I was once a boy myself," and the master returned to his canvas.

And so Anthony worked in the studio of the master. That day and many others until Hubert's prophecy became a fact, and he became indeed a master.

But that night when the boys crowded about him at table, he told them as they ate. Told them of his telling and the master's kindness for them all.

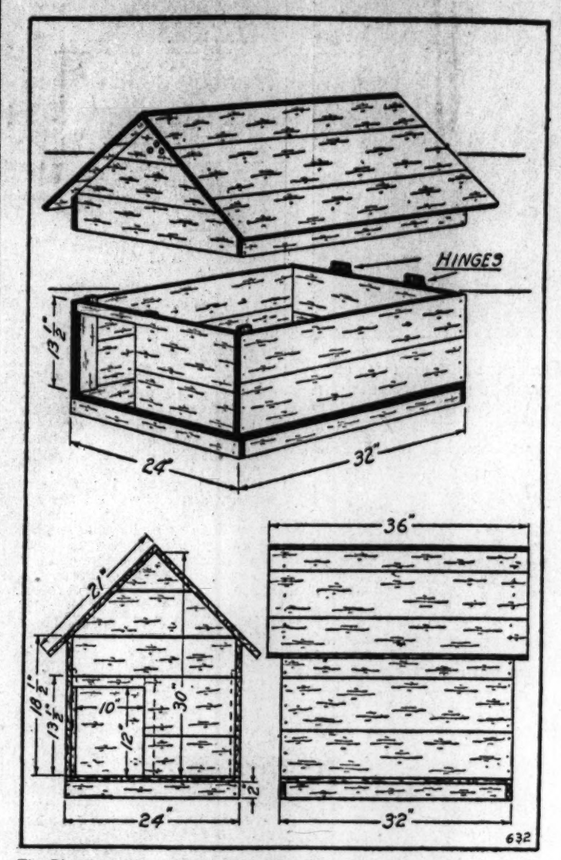
And later, as, weary and ready for sleep he lay in bed, his mother's smile was again before his thought. Yes, that smile could remain, nor would it have to be a brave one. It could be a smile of pride, perhaps, of pride in him.

Such happy thoughts lulled Anthony to sleep.

A New Stamp

In honor of the famous Australian explorer, Capt. Charles Sturt, a new stamp has been issued in Australia, and is being sent to various parts of the world.

This fearless pioneer was the first to sight the Murray River 100 years ago, and the stamps have the title, "Sturt, Explorer, Centenary," beneath a likeness of the explorer. They are obtained by the recess process, from steel cut dies.



The Dimensions of This Kennel Are Planned for a Dog as Large as a Collie.

How to Make a Dog House

NEARLY all boys like dogs, and a dog, if kindly treated and well cared for, makes a fine pet. Boys who own dogs like to make houses for them in which they may find shelter when it is not desirable to let the dog into the home.

Before setting to work one must consider how to make the house as convenient and comfortable as possible. First, any dog wants his house to be large enough so that he can get inside easily and turn around; everyone knows that a dog usually turns around several times before settling down to rest and sleep. Secondly, the floor must be well off the ground to insure its being kept dry. And do not forget that the house must be well ventilated, and so constructed that it can be easily cleaned out at frequent intervals.

Material and Construction

Packing box lumber can be used very satisfactorily and usually a boy knows where it can be obtained at little or no expense. If preferred, of course, short lengths of suitable lumber may be purchased from the lumber dealer at a very reasonable cost, and these can be then sawed to the small dimensions required without much waste.

Make first the platform or foundation on which the house is to be built. The house illustrated is planned for a dog as large as a collie. The platform measures 24 inches wide by 32 inches deep. The dimensions can be made larger or smaller as required. Cut the 2-inch boards to measurements, glue the joints with partially evaporated liquid glue and nail together.

Proceed with the construction as illustrated. The lower part of the house is just 13½ inches high from the top of the platform; cut the stock to dimensions, gluing and nailing the joints. Cut out the door space (12 inches by 12 inches is suggested) at one side rather than in the center of the front of the house, so that it will not be necessary for the dog to lie before the opening.

Note that two cleats are nailed to the front and sides of the boxlike construction, and one to the center front. The corner cleats should project one inch above the top board, the purpose being to hold the upper section of the house in place when completed. The front boards are nailed to the center cleat; this makes for sturdy construction.

Now frame the upper section of the house to fit on the lower part. (See drawing.) Bore holes in the upper boards of the front and back walls for ventilation. These openings should be protected by little tin canopies, so arranged and tacked on that when a driving rain beats against the house the dog will not be showered with water. Nail cleats on the inside of the front and back parts to hold the boards together. Nail and glue the roof boards in place.

Do not nail the upper section to the lower one, but screw two strong hinges to the rear wall so that the upper section of the house can be raised to permit easy access for cleaning. (Incidentally, the cleaning process should be done regularly, for no self-respecting dog will tolerate anything but immaculate quarters.)

Roofing and Painting

The roof may be covered with tin, galvanized iron or roofing, or it may be painted. If painted, at least three coats of good weather resisting paint should be used. Also paint the rest of the house to protect the wood and nails from the weather. If the inside of the house is also painted, it can be flushed out with water and then dried much more easily.

In selecting a location for the completed house, place it if possible so that the opening will face another building, which will thus protect it from direct wind and rain. If this is found undesirable, a burlap or carpet curtain may be tacked to the front, above the door. The dog will readily understand how to push the curtain out of his way when he wishes to enter the house, and it will fall back in place when he is inside, protecting him in stormy weather. It will also give him a chance to escape flies and mosquitoes in summer. If the house is set on a brick, stone or cement foundation, the platform will not be subjected to the moisture of the ground and will last much longer.

When Winter Comes

THE little garden is of no particular importance and can boast no great attractions for any but its owners and, perhaps, for the flocks of birds which visit it daily, summer and winter and year by year.

The early months of 1930 proved exceptionally and bitterly cold; the ground was frozen, the water in the lakes and ponds was thickly covered with ice. The pans of water, where the birds drink in the cottage garden, were no exceptions; the water froze almost as soon as it was placed outside. Food was asked for daily, and received; water was a more difficult problem.

Even the large tin vessel, which was admittedly too deep on ordinary occasions, was approached this winter. It was usually full of water, but it was never intended for the use of the birds. Here, too, was disappointment. The water was frozen deep and solid. A flock of thirsty sparrows surveyed the vessel, the circumference of which was three or four feet.

Eight o'clock and past on a winter morning, and all the day was before them! How could they slack their growing thirst at this hitherto dangerous-looking pool? This was the problem which must be solved, if possible, by the little birds.

It was now getting on for 9 o'clock. The occupants of the cottage, looking out over their frozen garden, were struck by the curiously changed appearance of the big circular vessel. A brown rug seemed to have been thrown upon it. A gentle, almost invisible movement seemed to agitate it. Yet there was no wind. The still grip of the frost seemed like an invisible presence.

Undoubtedly, the rug did move! The gentle, heaving motion was certainly no optical delusion. A keener inspection revealed a living covering of closely packed, quivering brown bodies. With common consent the birds had gathered on the frozen surface of the water. They would remain there as long as possible, for would not the heat of their feathered bodies melt the ice and give them the moisture they were needing?

Several minutes elapsed; the brown rug began to heave most obviously, and by ones and twos and threes the sparrows raised themselves out of the vessel and perched about its rim.

There was moisture over the surface of the ice—not much, it was true, but still a moisture, made by their own effort and by the power of the intelligence working within them. It might, however, be enough to satisfy in some degree the need of dozens of thirsty and ingenious little birds who could neither sow, nor reap, nor gather into barns, but who yet were cared for and protected.

Mail Bag

Arlington, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

We live on a ranch here in lovely old Wyoming, up in the Rockies where there are few people and where it snows and is cold in winter, but where the cool breeze makes the summers just comfortable and nice. Up here the mountains are kings of the plains. They stand high above them, snow tipped and dotted with cattle or sheep. Of course there is a division between the cattle and sheep range. Although the old feuds between the cattle and sheep men are a thing of the past, they each still stay in their own places. I live in a very interesting part, right between a cattle ranch and a sheep ranch.

O Monitor, I suppose you wonder why all this burst from way out here. Well I'll tell you, I love to write letters; it is my hobby. I have correspondents in almost all parts of the world with the exceptions of England, Switzerland, South America, France, and Japan. Now what I want is someone in these five countries so that I may tell them of our Rockies, our cattle, and, O well, just everything "out West."

Georgeanna V.

Columbus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Another enjoyable evening has just passed, as I have been writing to a new Mail Bag friend and that is always a happy experience for me. This time my letter is to someone on the other side of the world. One of my pen-friends was able to visit me a year ago and we had a lovely time getting acquainted. This year I hope to visit her.

Columbus is fast becoming a manufacturing town and is almost as smoky as Pittsburgh. The Scioto River runs right through the center of the city and the recent beautification of the river banks would be a credit to any town.

I should be glad to write about our beautiful State to anyone who would care to write to me. I am 18.

Josephine A. R.

Outwood, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

I should like to say through the Mail Bag columns how much I appreciate The Christian Science Monitor and what a tremendous help it is in my work of teaching geography. I am an "over 20" and should very much like to hear from other young people anywhere in the world who are interested in geography.

I know many of the Yorkshire dales very well and they are very beautiful. Recently I explored a small dale in Northumberland and found, tucked away in the hills, a quaint little village where once had been a monastery of white friars. The village took its name from these and was called Blanchlands. Some of the cloister arches could still be seen in the walls of the inn.

I am also very interested in prehistoric geography. While in college a party of geography students went to the south of Brittany to see the very fine prehistoric remains there. The most famous are the alignments, columns of hewn hock stretching in a broken line from about a mile and a half inland right down to the coast. There was on a small island, a stone circle partly submerged, which showed that the Brittany coast is a sunken one. It was very strange to see how the early Christians had perhaps compromised by placing a cross on some prehistoric monument. In the mountains of Wales just behind Aberystwyth is a church built right within a stone circle. One could write so much about it all, so thrilling a subject is it.

I am very anxious to hear about people and their work, and will gladly answer all letters, and tell more about the prehistoric remains in England or Brittany, if anyone would like to know more.

Marjorie C. S.

Myrtle Creek, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have just started reading the Monitor and have discovered the Mail Bag. I think this is a wonderful service that the Monitor is doing. One can little estimate the joy and gladness that this department is bringing to people in all parts of the universe. May it long continue.

We live in one of the most interesting states in the Union. Our State ranks among the first in scenic beauty and we also have one of the most delightful climates in North America, the thermometer seldom going below 50 degrees and above 90 degrees in the summer. We live in the fertile Umpqua Valley, famed for its prune industry. We are the only county in the United States to have an entire wiver within its boundaries.

I am a boy in my early twenties and enjoy swimming, hiking, kodaking, golf and tennis. But most of all I enjoy reading. I have written some poetry and am working now on a book which I hope to have published. I am deeply interested in the theater and all fine arts and shall always be found an interesting listener to any information on these subjects.

It would give me pleasure to hear from Mail Bag readers from everywhere, particularly from those living in foreign countries. Will be glad to receive letters in Spanish, French and English. Come on, you writers, fill my mail box. I'll try and write interesting answers.

H. M.

Winterton, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

We live on a farm 3 miles from Winterton. It is a very sunshiny district. Our chief crop is corn (called maize officially and mealies generally) which is planted in November and ripens at the end of April and the beginning of May.

I've made up my mind to visit the states someday, too. Although I live on a farm, my ambition is to be an engine driver. I should like to hear from boys anywhere in the United States who are interested in any of the following subjects—railways, stamp collecting, cycling, nature study, and all athletics. I am 15, a Boy Scout and a patrol leader. My sister Helen (13) would also like to have correspondents anywhere in America.

Please let me know where The Christian Science Monitor may be obtained in South Africa and what it costs.

Henry W. J., S.

[If you write to the Christian Science Reading Room, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, they will give you information about the Monitor. The address is Porrilto Buildings, Carlyle Arcade.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Frances B. (14), Elgin, Ill.—Especially from Italy and Japan.
Isabelle D. (16), St. Louis, Mo.—Studying French.
Warenne K. (16), Perry, Okla.—Interested in music and radio.
Helga B. (17), Hamburg, Germany.
Ida S. (18), Melbourne, Australia.
Dorothy L. (over 20), Hector, Minn.
Virgile M. (over 20), Van Nuys, Calif.
Leah H., Delmar, N. Y.

Boys

George P. (15), Berlin, Germany—Correspond in English, German or French.
Ronald R. (16), Summer Hill, N. S. W., Australia—From boys interested in football and baseball.
Robert G. (17), New Canaan, Conn.—Especially from England. Interested in dramatics.
Edward H. (18), Oakland, Calif.

Will Shirley Johnson of Santa Monica, Calif., and Elizabeth R. of Middleton, Idaho, please send in their complete addresses, as letters are waiting for them?

Jig-Saw Puzzle "The Sunshine State"

CUT out carefully the 12 silhouettes in the puzzle, and see if you can fit them together to form "The Sunshine State" of the United States.

With an area of 122,634 square miles, this is the fourth largest of all the states. Within its borders could be tucked away all of New England and New York, with plenty of room left over. One of its counties alone is larger than Delaware and Rhode Island combined. But with all its vast size, the State ranks only forty-fourth in population.

The first explorers of this State were Spaniards under Cabeca de Vaca, in 1536, followed by Coronado in 1540. The original inhabitants were Pueblo Indians, and a large part of the present population are descendants of the early Spanish settlers.

The eastern third of this State is the Great Plains portion, the front range of the Rocky Mountains is found in the central part, while to the west stretches the great broad plateau, the Continental Divide, averaging 7000 feet in height.

The average rainfall of 15 inches, being insufficient for agriculture, irrigation is necessary for growing crops. Elephant Butte Dam, 40 miles long, consisting of a string of deep, beautiful lakes, is the largest storage reservoir in the world; yet it cost but $14,000,000 (about half the cost of a battleship). The principal crops are: Broom corn, cotton, sugar beets, grapes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, melons, temperate zone fruits, tons and tons of red chili, and celery so delicious that it was chosen for President Coolidge's Christmas table.

This State's mild climate is ideal for the raising of livestock, which number about 70,000,000, including some 5,000,000 cattle and millions of sheep.

In this State are vast forests covering 13,000,000 acres and containing about 17,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine and other timber. United States Government lands total nearly 16,000,000 acres. The rivers have a fall of several thousand feet, furnishing a basis for enormous power. Manufacturing interests are small, but growing. The State also has unusually valuable mineral resources.

"The Sunshine State" claims magnificent recreation fields, including many wild life sanctuaries. The petrified forests are a source of wonder to the tourist.

Of great importance are its rich archæological resources. The only school of archæology in the United States is located here. Explorations among the well-preserved ruins of the Cliff Dwellers and Aztecs disclose the manners and customs of those primitive peoples and furnish records of immense historical value. The Cliff Dwellers, having no written language, recorded their thoughts by a few symbols painted on earthenware or scratched on rocks. Some of their dwellings are believed to have been built about 1300 A. D.

The picturesque villages of the aboriginal Pueblo Indians are of wonderful interest to the archæologist and traveler. The present population of the 18 pueblos numbers about 11,000 Indians, who still retain the dress, customs and impressive ceremonials of their ancestors. Pottery making, done almost entirely by the women, affords their largest source of income. The moist clay is shaped with a piece of dried gourd, colored with native mineral paints and baked in a homemade kiln, each piece requiring about 10 days' patient labor. Gorgeous blankets are woven by the Navajos and Chimayos.

One of the most beautiful attractions of this State is its desert when the cactus is in bloom. No matter how unfavorable the season, the cactus bursts forth in breathtaking loveliness—a living carpet of infinite variety of color. The cactus shown below is the Saguaro, or Giant Cactus, which grows but an inch a year and attains great age.

Without doubt the most amazing natural wonder in this State is the spectacular Carlsbad Caverns, the largest subterranean galleries ever discovered. In the size of its enormous rooms, delicate coloring and bewildering formations, this underground "grand canyon" is without equal in the world. Yet this marvelous world wonder was formed by drops of water charged with carbonate of calcium, dripping slowly from the roof for perhaps a million years.

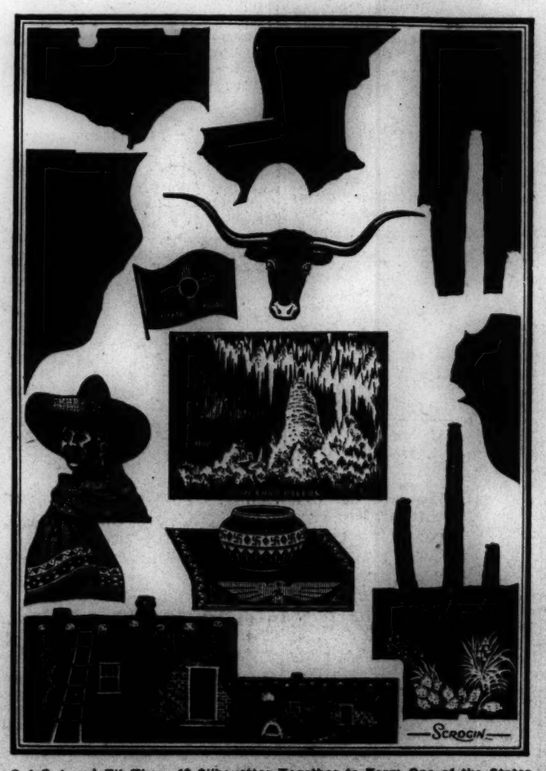
To facilitate exploration, the United States Government is to install the longest elevator in the world—however, it will only reach the upper levels, 750 feet below the cave entrance! As one traveler said, "Words cannot be coined that will do justice to Carlsbad Caverns!"

Shown above is the official flag of this State, bearing the Zia sun symbol of happiness and life. The state motto is "Crescit Eundo." (It grows as it goes.)

The capital of this State is the oldest seat of government in the United States, having been settled by Europeans 10 years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

The name of this State's capital may be spelled with the following letters: SAFE TAN; and the name of the State itself may be spelled with these letters: I EX COWMEN.

(Note: For easier handling, and to keep as a permanent puzzle game, the 12 parts may be mounted on cardboard or heavy paper.)



Cut Out and Fit These 12 Silhouettes Together to Form One of the States of the Union. The State Flag Is Included in the Puzzle.

Current Events

Welcome News for Wolf Cubs

BOY SCOUTS of the United States have found themselves quite prominently in the news during the last few days, because this week they are celebrating their twenty-first birthday.

Perhaps some of you do not know the story of how the Boy Scout movement came to the United States, 21 years ago. It came through a London Boy Scout who lived up to his code and Mr. W. D. Boyce, a visiting American, who, on coming into contact with him, learned for the first time about the Boy Scout movement, founded in England by Lord Baden-Powell. This boy guided Mr. Boyce through a London fog and then refused a tip with the proud words, "I am a Scout." Later the same boy took Mr. Boyce to Scout headquarters, where he learned the facts about the movement. On his return to the United States, Mr. Boyce took the first step in organization by incorporating the Boy Scouts of America in Washington on Feb. 8, 1910.

The most interesting fact about the anniversary celebrations is that they include a much-longed-for birthday present to the younger boys of America. A junior Scout movement known as the Wolf Cubs has existed in England and other countries for several years. American youngsters, too, are now to be organized as Wolf Cubs.

For the last two years Dr. H. W. Hurt, working under the direction of a national committee of educators, has been developing a program for American boys, 9, 10 and 11 years of age. The name Wolf Cubs has been preserved, so that there will be a similarity in the program all over the world, but it otherwise differs considerably from the English program.

The Wolf Cubs Movement in England is based on the stories of the "Jungle Books"; the American movement on the American Indian appeal.

In this week's celebrations, tomorrow, Friday, is to be Home Day, when the relation of the Boy Scout to the home will be emphasized, and Saturday will be Outdoor Day, when Scouts will go into camp, for hikes and for Scout pilgrimages to points of historic interest.

The New Governor-General of Canada

The Earl of Bessborough has been appointed to succeed Viscount Willingdon as Governor-General of Canada, and Viscount Willingdon is to be the new Viceroy of India, an arduous post indeed, in the present stage of Indian affairs.

The Earl of Bessborough's appointment was made by the King on the direct recommendation of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett. This illustrates an interesting change which has come about since the Imperial Conference of last year. Previously, it was the British Prime Minister who made the recommendation to the King.

Lord Bessborough's wife is French, and this will, of course, please the French-Canadian section of the population. She is the daughter of the late Baron Jean de Neuflize, who was a prominent French banker.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Kohahna for Girls
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports. Riding. Nature Study. Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing. Tutoring, if desired. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
5434 Page Boulevard
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Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

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LEELANAU FOR BOYS
"A Character Building Camp" 11th Season
All land and water sports. Horseback riding. Overnight camping trips on a remote island. Sailboats and outboard motor boats built by the boys directed by expert boatbuilder. Glider club. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
WILLIAM BEALS
Director
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If you are a daily reader of

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Clip the coupon and qualify!

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Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for a period of ☐ one month 75c; ☐ three months $2.25; ☐ six months $4.50; ☐ one year $9.00, for which I enclose remittance.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE HOME FORUM

Letter Writing Not Extinct

IF ONE were entertaining a distinguished visitor from a distant planet, and wished to make upon him the best possible impression from the start, it would be a delicate question what to show him first. "Our schools," the very earnest would say, and the highly intellectual would vote for our libraries. Others, it may be, would wish to exhibit our newspapers, our art galleries, or perhaps our railroads. For my own part, if he were my guest and I had entirely my own way with him, I think I should head him first of all toward the post office.

When I got him there, to be sure, there would be some hard work in store for both of us, for I should be obliged to explain elaborately and he would have to imagine most intensely. I should show him the bits of written and folded paper that were being dropped into slots and carried up inclines, stuffed into bags, carted off in automobiles, stowed into trains and airplanes and oceangoing steamers, striving to convey some notion of the vast extent of this currency that flows and flits over the earth night and day, year in and year out. I should tell him, of course, that these were thoughts of men and women and children that he saw so expeditiously handled, and I should expect him to be amazed—as I am—at the ingenuity of human beings which has enabled them to set their lightest whims and their deepest wishes, tossing thus upon the open seas or racing along the land or roaring through the air. In so far as I was able I should make him see the writers of these innumerable missives that flutter down every day of the year like snow from the hands of the nation. I should strive to suggest how a human heart feels when one is writing to a friend far off, and also how it feels to receive that letter. The whole process, from the moment that pen first touches paper to the moment when the letter is opened, I should try to lay before him. But when I had done all this he would not understand letter writing. And that would be partly because I myself do not fully understand it. There is a mystery in the finer kinds of correspondence which is one with the deeper mysteries of our common human nature. But of this I feel quite sure: that mystery, if it could be explained, would be seen closely related to the best things in us.

Nothing in contemporary advertising—which often seems a mere tissue of absurdities—is more ridiculous, surely, than the offers we sometimes see in the press of lessons in letter writing. For here is one thing—and let us be grateful for it!—that cannot be taught. Courses in letter writing may be given in several of our more ambitious and all-endeavoring universities for aught I know, but it is certain that they will do no good. Of course, it is entirely possible, and in fact easy, to teach people how to write advertisements which pass in loose parlance for "letters," and also it is easy to teach them how to write the bills that come through the mails. I wish it were not. I wish we could reserve the post office and the postman for the conveying of nothing but true letters and that we might find in our mail baskets in the morning nothing but the pure gold of friendly discourse. But this, I know, is impractical and the business world could not possibly be brought to take the suggestion seriously. Meanwhile, it is perfectly certain that good letter writers are, like good poets, not only somewhat rare but given to us without our earning or deserving them. No one can make himself a good writer of letters merely by taking thought, any more than by taking courses. It is a gift, and it comes from within. A good letter is a spontaneous thing, a product of improvisation.

There is of course an art in letter writing, and the more of it the better, only it is an art that cannot be learned from books or from precept or even from example. The effort is, as we all know, to put oneself, or at least a significant bit or aspect of oneself, into words and to send that to one's friends. This is a different thing entirely from trying to extricate the knots of a tangled topic and to write clean-cut and straight-grained exposition. In some ways and for many people it is a much more difficult thing. Again, it is different from writing a poem, however "personal," because there the form is given, and in the letter it must be discovered as one goes along. Lord Macaulay was a master of exposition, but his letters are dull. Swinburne wrote several fine poems, but no fine letters.

On the other hand, there are a few who have excelled in both the public and the private kinds of self-expression, and we read the letters of these people with a special delight because they help us to see them, as it were, not in two dimensions only but in the round. How much more approachable the too-scintillating George Meredith is in his letters than in his novels or even his poems! The letters of Charles Lamb, though few readers seem to know this, are better than his essays. Thoreau is a far friendlier man when writing to Lydia Emerson or Daniel Ricketson than when sitting in his hut at Walden and penning his frosty little notes for his Journal. Thomas Gray, who seems distant and almost impassive to those who know his verse alone, shows himself a most charming and affectionate companion in the correspondence with Gray and Walpole and Bonstetten. Carlyle drops his Carlylese and Dr. Johnson ceases to make minnows talk like big whales when writing to a friend. As for John Keats, he always wrote with verve, pouring himself forth upon the page, whether it was a question of a flawless Ode or merely a note hastily jotted to his sister Fanny, but there are some good readers who think they discern not merely a more amiable but a greater Keats in the letters than in the Odes.

But few of us, fortunately, need to think of great and famous names in order to remember what good letter writing consists in. The thing is going on today, and in spite of all the pessimistic pronouncements to the contrary, it seems probable that as many good letters are being written and sent forth and read in our time as ever before. We say that there is no longer the leisure for such things, but leisure has nothing to do with this matter—and if it had, then it is time for us to begin to realize that there is more leisure by far nowadays than in any other period of history.

If there be anyone who does not know by the evidence of his own mail that good letters are still current in the world, I should like to give him the benefit of my own experience. I should like to make him feel something of the warmth and support and confidence that have come to me, traveling thousands of miles, from four writers of letters, all of them women, whom I shall call A and B and C and D. (not that I call them by any such cold algebraical names as that when I think of them, as I often do most gratefully, but merely that the conventions of anonymity must be preserved.)

A writes from Memphis, Tennessee, and usually her letters are typed upon telegraph forms. They are correspondingly short, but they contain "much riches in a little room." How A manages to time her communications so exactly I cannot guess, but they always reach me when I need them most. I find myself wandering about somewhat aimlessly, looking for something I know not what, and then—comes a letter from A. After that, I am all right again.

B writes from South Africa, and she makes it seem abundantly worth while for a letter to travel so far. She reminds me that there is summer in her land while the snow is lying deep under my windows, and that is a good thing to remember. If I ever do anything that B likes she tells me so, and that does me more good than I have ever told her.

And then there is C, who writes to me from California—a fact which, taken by itself alone would make me think well of that great State. She tells me about her place in the mountains, and her other place by the sea, and when I have just heard from C I feel as though I had just been on a long journey—and am ready to take another.

And finally, D. (Because, although I could easily use up the rest of the alphabet, one must not seem to boast of his correspondents but merely to be thankful for them.) D is in the mountains of Idaho, and glad to be there although she would be happy anywhere. She tells me about those mountains so that when I look up from her letter I seem to see them through my window. D writes good letters—just as good in fact, as those of A and B and C.

Perhaps it is an interesting fact, though it is not a very important one, that I have never seen one of these four writers. The important thing is that I seem to see them. They are on my side Whenever I think that I have no place in the world, nothing to do here and no one to care whether I do anything, I remember A and B and C and D—not forgetting all the others, to X, Y, Z, and far beyond.

O. S.

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Abraham Lincoln

A nobleman in truth! You challenged hate
And nullified its boast to vanquish good,
For even though you fell in martyrdom
Your great example stands a monument
Inscribed with deeds that bless humanity.

A Christian—one who more than life has loved
His fellow men—you proved, so none may doubt,
That what expresses truth alone abides.
While time shall last, your humble words will ring
As bugle-calls, awakening mankind.

God-qualities you lived! More clearly seen
Today than when you strove to make of men
One brotherhood, they are accomplishing
The purposes you sought. Your selfless love
Is evidence of immortality.

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

The Queensland Bride

"If it's fine tomorrow will you take me up the mountain to call on the bride?" said Susan Wise to her husband. "It might be done," said Peter.

Susan loved a day on the hills that lay around and beyond her Australian home, where the river twisted between ridges and under steep banks in its frustrated effort to keep straight ahead. In her younger days, Susan and her brothers and sisters and school friends had so often ridden all day and camped out at night on top of these hills, and vivid for all time were memories of camp fires, evenings of song, the different scents of scrub and mountain flowers, and the long fine grass that the horses loved as their share of the change from the lowlands. Even in those days Susan used to feel that a day on the hills was also a lifting up above pettiness and detail, and the humdrum of the ordinary. Now that she lived even closer to the same hills, river and scrub, she still felt the same inspiration of it all and its rare beauty, and it was her favorite ride when Peter could be dragged from the farm. Lately, a bride had come to help pioneer in banana growing right on top of the mountain, and she would need friends.

But alas! Next morning was wrapped in fog so heavy that it even pushed through the gauze window screens and drenched the veranda chairs and cushions. "What must it be like on top!" said Susan. "We will wait till it lifts. I will cut the sandwiches and we will lunch at a creek before we climb." But the fog turned to drizzling rain. "We will give it till twelve o'clock," said Susan, loath to lose her day out. "We can lunch early at home and still have time."

And by one o'clock it had lifted and Susan and Peter were riding along the edge of the river, each carrying a parcel. Peter's contained the wedding present, and Susan's some roses, heliotrope and mignonette, for she remembered what flowers meant to a brand new home, and this bride was English and would love the old-fashioned ones.

Soon the bridle track broke away from the river, and trailed along the foot of this and that spur, crossing and recrossing little streams of clear cold water from above. Up a long spur rising higher and higher above lesser hills climbed the riders, every now and then stopping to rest the horses, and to look at the lovely stretches of distance—the silver line of a swamp—the brilliant patchwork of farm cultivation—the clustering trees round a homestead. Around and beyond was the blue of further hills, the dark patches of scrub, and over all, the great dome of unbroken sky. The rain and fog had gone, and the air was fragrant and keen. Two or three cockatails (small silver gray kangaroos) fled past in long hops and disappeared down the steep with "Joe," the cattle dog, in hot pursuit. Wonga pigeons called and parrots screeched past. Once on top, the track lay easily along level ground, and soon the little wooden shack was sighted, and strains of music reported that the bride had a wireless set to keep her company. Oh, the brave beginnings in lonely spots! A slab two-roomed hut, an iron roof to catch the rain, and a tank to hold it for the only water supply. A little veranda in front, and a bathroom (a tub and a tap) at the back. Gay chintz window curtains and chair covers, a few pictures, books, china and the radio set, a tiny kitchen. Mountain grass to the doorstep, violets and buttercups and wild wattle for a garden, a tiny dug-up patch with stones round it for the first flower bed. A Dorothy Perkins climbing over a stump, a hydrangea cutting, flowering under the window, a wire fence surrounding it all! And it reminded Susan of her beginnings, when logs and stumps and long grass surrounded her "shanty," and at night horses and cattle grazed to the doorstep and kangaroo rats frisked on the veranda. "How perfectly dreadful, poor things!" said the old married folk. "How wonderfully romantic!" said the youngsters.

Riding down again, Peter took the wrong spur. "I will go first. I am not sure if we can get down this way!" he said, hopefully, and they led their horses down a slippery cattle track, steeper and steeper, thicker and thicker, with entangling vines and scrub growth, till at last, when Susan watched Peter's horse getting more and more entangled with vines round his legs till he rolled and crashed down among loosened stones and smashing undergrowth, she refused to go further, and they clambered back, and slipped and scrambled till the right track was regained, and so home at dark.

Next morning at breakfast time the "bride" called in on her way down to the village, nine miles further on, and had some strawberries. She had ridden down alone through dense fog—a split bag across her saddle—to collect groceries. She would call in to see friends en route, do her shopping, and get home again at dark in time to get the evening meal for the hard-working husband. Such are the brides of even today, and women are still equal to it, and calls on such are not made in limousines or with paste cards.

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A Corner of the Forest. From a Wood Engraving by Ethelbert White

SOME may think that color is necessary to convey adequately an impression of the deeply verdant foliage, the dark or dappled stems, and long shadows which are the most beautiful features of forest lands; or that at any rate a less bold, and more subtle method should be employed than is used here. Mr. Ethelbert White goes a long way toward convincing us that this is not so, and that black and white, as well as color, may express in a decorative and truthful manner those quiet and leafy glades where silence reigns, and solitude may be enjoyed, and where our four-footed friends may roam at will and without fear.

The stag in our picture shows more of curiosity than of alarm in the turn of his antlered head and alert gaze. Maybe there has come to his ears some unaccustomed sound which causes him to wonder; and the birds shown in flight against the sky have risen perhaps at the same sound, yet there is no sense of disturbance. One feels that because the shadows are long and dark and still, it is evening, and the rooks are seeking their home for the night. Heavy and motionless hang the branches, no wind stirs, the foliage is black against the evening sky. There is a sense of rest.

Mr. White's attractive wood engraving leads us, in imagination, further into that forest of which he has only shown us one delightful corner. We go on in thought to watch the wandering deer, treading softly across lengthening shadows, where the earth is green with moss, or springy with fallen pine needles, under noble trees which lift their leaf-crowned heads into the blue, their spreading branches reaching out protecting arms and shelter above all woodland dwellers, gentle creatures, timid, at heart friendly. All this charm and peace of wooded ways Mr. White has conveyed to us in his lovely engraving.

My Grandmother

I like Whistler's portrait of his mother there in the Luxembourg—the serene face, the cap and strings, and the folded hands—because it takes me back to the days and to the presence of my grandmother. She got into my heart when I was a boy, and she is there yet; and there she will stay.

Whatever the vicissitudes of life might be to me, I knew that I had a city of refuge beside grandmother's big arm chair, and when trouble came I instinctively sought that haven, often with rare celerity. . . . In that place there was peace and plenty, whatever there might be elsewhere. I often used to wonder how she could know a boy so well. I would be aching to go over to play with Tom, and the first thing I knew grandmother was sending me over there on some errand, telling me there was no special hurry about coming back. My father might set his foot down upon some plan of mine ever so firmly, but grandmother had only to smile at him and he was reduced to a degree of limpness that contributed to my escape. I have often wondered whether that smile on the face of grandmother did not remind him of some of his own boyish pranks.

We boys knew, somehow, what she expected of us, and her expectation was the measuring-rod with which we tested our conduct. . . . She made us feel that we were equal partners with her . . . and that hoeing the garden and eating the cookies were our part of the compact. — FRANCIS B. PEARSON, in "Reveries of a Schoolmaster."

Writing for Love of It

I found myself at dinner the other day next to an old friend, whom I see but seldom; a quiet, laborious, able man, with a charm of perfect modesty and candour, who, moreover, writes a very beautiful and lucid style. I said to him that I conceived it to be my mission, whenever I met him, to enquire what he was writing, and to beg him to write more. He said smilingly that he was very much occupied in his work, which is teaching, and found little time to write; "besides," he said, "I think that one writes too much." He went on to say that though he loved writing well enough when he was in the mood for it, yet that the labour of shaping sentences, and lifting them to their places, was very severe.

I felt myself a little rebuked by this. . . . It set me wondering whether I did indeed write too much; and so I said to him: "You mean, I suppose, that one gets into the habit of serving up the same ideas over and over again, with a different sauce, perhaps; but still the same ideas?" "Yes," he said, "that is what I mean. When I have written anything that I care about, I feel that I must wait a long time before the cistern fills again. . . ."

Now I am inclined to believe that what makes writing good is not so much the pains taken with a particular piece of work, the retouching, the corrections, the dear delays. Still more fruitful than this labour is the labour spent on work that is never used, that never sees the light. . . .

The thought of such a writer as Flaubert lying on his couch or pacing his room, the racked and tortured medium of his art, spending hours in selecting the one perfect word for his purpose, is a noble and inspiring picture; but such a process does not, I fear, always end in producing the effect at which it aims; it improves the texture at a minute point; it sacrifices width and freedom.

Together with clearness of conception and resource of vocabulary must come a certain eagerness of mood. When all three qualities are present, the result is good work, however rapidly it may be produced. If one of the three is lacking, the work sticks, hangs, and grates; and thus what I feel that the word-artist ought to do is to aim at working on these lines, but to be very strict and severe about the ultimate selection of his work. If, for instance, in a big task, a section has been dully and impotently written, let him put the manuscript aside, and think no more of it for a while, let him not spend labour in attempting to mend bad work; then, on some later occasion, let him again get his conception clear, and write the whole section again; if he loves writing for itself he will not care how often this process is repeated.

I am speaking here very frankly; and I will own that for myself, when the day has rolled past and when the sacred hour comes, I sit down to write with an appetite, a keen rapture, such as a hungry man may feel when he sits down to a savoury meal. . . .

It may be fairly urged that with this intense impulse to write, I ought to have contrived to make myself into a better writer: and it might be thought that there is something either grotesque or pathetic in so much emotional enjoyment issuing in so slender a performance. But the essence of the happiness is that the joy resides in the doing of the work and not in the giving it to the world; and though I do not pretend not to be fully alive to the delight of having my work praised and appreciated, that is altogether a secondary pleasure which in no way competes with the luxury of expression. — A. C. BENSON, in "The Thread of Gold."

Autumn on Winter's Breast

The first snow came in the night, and this morning we had that annual experience of drawing the curtain, and looking out a little shiveringly, and saying, "A white world! Winter has come, sure enough." Ten inches of snow; and, all day, more powdered down in successive puffs and squalls. One minute, all blue sky, and the sun flashing on everything; the next, you see the northwest obscured, and the dun cloud rapidly covering the whole heavens, its upper edge fringed with light snow-scud brushed out before it in wisps and flying locks. Suddenly the air is thick with the falling and whirling flakes. It is like the glass toy box we had when children, which when turned upside down, scattered a thick white shower on the wooden trees and the whittled chalet and herdsmen.

These gusty squalls have brought down the last "flying gold" of the autumn trees. Yesterday the maples and oaks and the great round-topped linden on the lawn were still full of their wealth of color. There it lies now on the snow,—smouldering reds and yellows, burning with dusky blushes on (not in, as ordinarily) the level floor of the white cold. This is what . . . I had not seen before; the autumn lying in this literal fashion on the winter's breast. Commonly the carpet of the fallen leaves is all down before the cold white feet of the snowstorms come to dance upon it. . . .

The prettiest thing, however, in this particular case of the first snow, is the way its softness, early in the night, caused it to stick fast, silvering the windward side of every object. Not only are the firs deep loaded, the lower boughs weighted and banked till each tree is, from the ground up, a continuous tent of snow, but the trunks and every round limb and forking twig of the elms and oaks are puffed with fleckless white. It makes of them a vivid kind of crayon sketch: every bough has its dark shadow away from the sun, and its white highlight toward the wind. The gate-posts are capped high with the rounded ermine. In the side of one of these snowcaps I carefully scooped out a little cave; then, removing my glove, I cautiously (so as not to dismantle the fluffy entrance) thrust in my bare hand and held it there. Almost instantly I could feel the warmth reflected from the translucent walls. For the first time . . . I not only could understand, but sense, how the prairie-hens and overtaken travelers can . . . escape the castigation of the snow by fleeing to the snow's own bosom.

The little wren-house on the stub of the . . . pear tree is piled thick to the windward, and fringed with icicles on the eaves to leeward, like the abodes of all the rest of us. Across the river, on the crown of the slope, stands a straight high wall of woods. It is a reversed drawing in charcoal; all the tops, the soft mass of bare boughs and twigs, being shaded dark, while the stems of the tall hickories and oaks stand forth white as marble columns.

On the smooth snow of the lawn stands a slender upright wand, left solitary in the deserted tennis-court, where it supported the net in the middle. The adhering fleece has made of it only a delicate rapier-blade of snow. Shining there in the sun, scarcely more tangible than its faint blue shadow, a slim white line, pure, cold, still,—what a beautiful baton for conducting some symphony of Mendelssohn.—EDWARD ROWLAND SILL, in "The Prose of Edward Rowland Sill."

Opening the Prison Doors

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE poet Wordsworth in his beautiful ode "Intimations of Immortality" hints that life does not begin when a child is born, but that from

". . . trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home."

Then he adds, with much significance, that

"Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing Boy."

To be delivered from the prison house of materiality, with its fears and limitations, and to get back to the simple trust, the expectancy, the acceptance, the serenity, the joy, of childhood is what poet, philosopher, and prophet have glimpsed as the great possibility.

Jesus of Nazareth once thanked God because the truth of things was revealed not to those who were wise and prudent according to the world's standard, but "unto babes." Those men whom he chose as his disciples, who were to carry his teachings into all the world, were not what is called highly educated. It was because they possessed the childlike qualities that they were receptive to their Master's teachings.

How graphically Isaiah foretold the coming of the Deliverer, recognizing that he would come "to open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house." This prophecy was fulfilled in the life of Christ Jesus, who was the Way-shower, not as one who did the work belonging to another, but as the teacher, the guide, the demonstrator of the infinite possibilities of man made in God's likeness, free and perfect.

When Jesus healed the woman afflicted with the "spirit of infirmity," declaring, "Thou art loosed from thine infirmity," he proved conclusively that the prison house of materiality is a mental one. Criticized by the ruler of the synagogue for working on the Sabbath, he explained that it was always right to do good and to loose the bonds of one "whom Satan hath bound," clear evidence that it was a diseased mental condition that caused the woman's helplessness.

Christian Science is teaching its students that there is only one way for mankind to be loosed from the prison house of mortal limitations, pains, diseases, sorrows, and discords. It is to learn to do the same kind of thinking that Jesus did, to gain the consciousness that Paul calls "the mind of Christ."

The attainment of this way of thinking calls for consecrated effort; and it is because men have not been willing to make this effort, but have trusted that in some unexplained way everything would come right, or else have expected a Saviour to save them vicariously, that so little has been done to bring mankind out of the prison house of mortal belief.

We must have our thinking illumined before freedom can come. The import of our Master's teaching was that we must understand God, and man as God's child, forever at-one with Him and therefore safe and harmonious. The belief that man is separated from the source of his being and is liable to sin, sickness, and death is without foundation. This false belief is what needs to be destroyed, because it has claimed to shut man in the prison house of a material body, subject to disease and dissolution.

Throughout the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has clearly set forth the truth about God and man and all reality, which will bring enlightenment and consequent freedom. She has given us many definite statements to prove that the real man is untouched by the restricting claims of false material sense; and through Christian Science each one can become conscious of this fact. One such statement, found on page 227, is like the clarion call of Truth to the one in bondage of any nature: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right." No equivocation there, no fear of results, no delay tolerated; just the summons of Truth, calling each one to claim what belongs to him by right of his sonship with God!

We do not have to implore our heavenly Father, divine Love, to save us from evil; we have to affirm our immunity from evil, our right to be unafraid of it, and maintain the fact of our absolute freedom and harmony because of our indissoluble union with God.

When about to release Lazarus from the prison house of so-called death, Jesus thanked God for having heard him before he gave the command, "Lazarus, come forth." We too must remember to thank God before we attempt to solve any problem, grateful that we have a rule of freedom and the intelligence to use it, grateful for the unfailing love and ever present power of God which is ours for the asking. In a beautiful passage on page 275 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Father, we thank Thee that Thy light and Thy love reach earth, open the prison to them that are bound, console the innocent, and throw wide the gates of heaven."

Skating by Moonlight

I like pond skating best by moonlight. The hollow among the hills will always have a bit of mist hanging about it, let the sky be as clear as it may. The moonlight which seems so lucid and brilliant as you look up, is all pearl and smoke round the pond and the hills. The shore which is like iron under your heel as you come down to the ice, is as vague when you look at it from the center of the pond as the memory of a dream. The motion is like flying in a dream; you float free and the world floats under you; your velocity is without effort and without accomplishment, for speed as you may you leave nothing behind and approach nothing. You look upward. The mist is overhead now; you see the moon in a "hollow halo" at the bottom of "an icy crystal cup," and you yourself are in just such another. The mist, palely opalescent, drives past her out of nothing into nowhere. . . . If by moonlight the mist plays upon the consciousness like faint, bewitching music, in sunlight it is scarcely less. More often than not when I go for my skating to our cosy little river, a winding mile from the millidam to the railroad trestle, the hills are clothed in silver mist, which frames them in vignettes with blurred edges like Japanese paintings on white silk. Such color as they have shows soft and dull through the frost-powder with which the air is filled. . . . The silver powder has fallen on the ice, just enough to cover earlier tracings and leave me a fresh plate to etch with grapevines and arabesques. The stream winds ahead like an unbroken road, barred across with soft-edged shadows of violet, indigo and lavender.—ROBERT PALFREY UTTER, in "Pearls and Peppers."

Mariners

I saw a mariner far at sea,
Sailing cheerily, cheerily.
"A seasoned mariner he must be,"
Thought I, "to sing so cheerily!"

I signalled him; he signalled me.
I asked him whither bound was he.
"I'm bound for Nowhere," answered he.
"I'm learning to sail my ship at sea."

I, too, was bound for Nowhere, so
I asked him how the winds did blow.
"Fair," said he, "if you only know
How to set your sails and let them blow.
Your ship will ride in any gale
If you will set the proper sail."

I asked him if his chart did show
That Nowhere still was far to go.
"Nowhere is everywhere," answered he,
"You are always in port and always at sea
When you sail for Nowhere, cheerfully."

I asked him if his ship before
Had ever touched at Nowhere's shore.
"I've been there many times," said he.
"I've seen you there, it seems to me."

We drew up close that we might see—
I looked at him, he looked at me—
Imagine my surprise to see
That the mariner man looked just like me!

—MALCOLM SCHLOSS, in "Songs to Celebrate the Sun."

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COMMENTATORS THINK STOCKS DUE FOR DROP

'Street' Believes Technical Position Poor—Adverse Factors Cited

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (By U. P.)—All financial markets were closed today because of the Lincoln's birthday holiday but trading will be resumed tomorrow, when "the street" looks for a reaction.

The list is entitled to a reaction on purely technical grounds, according to conservative observers, who say the rise of the last few days has been purely artificial. Numerous pools have accumulated stocks at the low prices prevailing since mid-December and are taking this brief period of strength to unload their holdings. When the selling is finished the market for the particular stock will be allowed to shift for itself and without pool support, may drop several points.

Under cover of strength in yesterday's market, heavy distribution was said to be under way in a number of issues. Evidence of this was seen in the fact that the 20 most active issues accounted for 20 per cent of the 4,700,000 share turnover. One stock had a volume equal to more than 50 per cent of all its shares outstanding.

The bonus situation is still considered a menace to a rise in the market. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, told bankers yesterday that several important bonus developments were to come out within 48 hours, and gave the impression a bonus bill would be passed. Mr. Mills's argument against a large bonus payment calling for a huge bond issue was that it would cause temporary inflation followed by prolongation of the business depression.

Mr. Mills said the Government could not float a bond issue of even $1,000,000,000 without disrupting the whole bond market.

In addition to the bonus problem, the market still is faced with a delicate silver situation. The steel industry presnts a spotty demand; corporation reports are not measuring up to expectations, and car loadings continue to reflect sharp curtailment everywhere.

Proponents of a bull market at this time hold that the market has discounted these factors, and is now looking forward to a rapid recovery. The bonus, they say, will be vetoed by the President and will not be passed over his veto. Prospects of Congress avoiding an extra session also are seen as working for the market. One observer said the market would rise immediately 10 points if Congress adjourned with all appropriation bills passed and would not meet again until next December.

The reason given for the fear of Congress in action is that its activities bring much uncertainty with which the market cannot cope.

The credit situation is such that stocks can be carried for what dividends they pay.

Incidentally, the present upswing has the same general appearance as that rise which marked the end of the last depression.

DEPARTMENT STORES' JANUARY SALES DROP LESS THAN SEASONAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Department store sales decreased from December to January by less than the estimated seasonal amount, according to preliminary figures reported to the Federal Reserve Board, and the board's index of department store sales, which is adjusted for seasonal variation, consequently advanced by 6 per cent for the month, the board announced.

In comparison with a year ago, the aggregate value of sales in January, according to the preliminary figures, was 7 per cent smaller. The percentages of decrease from a year ago were:

Federal Reserve District	Jan.	Reporting stores	No. of cities
Boston	9	103	33
New York	6	54	27
Philadelphia	11	40	16
Cleveland	6	44	16
Richmond	3	78	40
Atlanta	8	32	20
Chicago	5	49	30
St. Louis	6	20	10
Minneapolis	2	19	12
Kansas City	0	26	16
Dallas	8	15	6
San Francisco	9	77	29

MUTUAL LIFE ASSETS EXCEED $1,000,000,000

The insurance in force on the books of The Mutual Life Insurance Company on Dec. 31, 1930, was $4,464,278,069, an increase of $165,503,523 for the year, David F. Houston, president, announced yesterday.

Net admitted assets were $61,261,570 greater than at the end of 1929, amounting to $1,052,196,494 on Dec. 31, 1930, surpassing $1,000,000,000 for the first time.

Dividends to be apportioned among policyholders this year will aggregate $45,886,107, Mr. Houston said. The policies in force at the close of the year numbered 1,388,448. Paid-for business in 1930, including additions to policies by dividends, amounted to $467,580,119.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR OLDEST BANK

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The oldest bank in the United States is to have a new president. John C. Traphagen, until recently a vice-president ofthe Chase National Bank, is expected soon to become president of the Bank of New York & Trust Company which was founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1784 as the Bank of New York. Mr. Traphagen will be elected a member of the board of trustees March 10 and shortly thereafter will be elected president, succeeding Edwin G. Merrill, who has served in that capacity for nine years and will become chairman of the board.

WESTMORELAND, INC.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 — Westmoreland, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $299,740 after charges and taxes, but before the depletion, equivalent to $1.50 a share on 200,000 no-par shares, compared with net from July 1, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929, of $134,497, equal to 67 cents a share.

COTTONSEED CRUSHINGS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP) — Cottonseed crushed in the six months' period Aug. 1 to Jan. 31 was announced by the Census Bureau today to have totaled 3,725,113 tons, compared with 3,579,957 tons for the like period a year ago and cottonseed on hand at mills Jan. 31 was 620,231 tons, compared with 757,874 tons a year ago.

LONDON UOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb 12 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57⅞. De Beers was 5⅛, Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 17 5/16d. an ounce. Money was 2½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2½@ 9/16 per cent, and three months 2½ per cent.

Stock Market Holiday

The New York Stock Exchange and other leading security and commodity markets were closed today in observance of Lincoln's birthday anniversary.

SLOW GAIN IN STEEL TRADE

Chicago District Operations May Reach 50 Per Cent by March

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Steel production continues to climb slowly, just crossing 47 per cent this week. It is forecast that a 50 per cent rate will be attained about March 1 and that in the second quarter 60 per cent may be reached.

The fact that western railroads are slow in releasing rails, desiring to take them in over an unusually long period, is holding rail mills down to 50 per cent. No one major consumer of steel is specifying heavily, but the total of scattered small releases is encouraging.

Recent rains in the Southwest are appraised as encouraging, especially to the wire industry. Railroads are the largest factors in the structural market, inquiring here for 7500 tons for bridges. Ten thousand tons of track fastenings have been placed locally.

Second-quarter steel prices have not been discussed, and the price situation is only moderately firm. In heavy steel, consumers are covered for this quarter at 1.70 cents, Chicago, or $1 lower than the current quoted level. The tendency has been to drop the higher prices on spreads in sheets and strip.

Pig iron shipments are running 6 per cent ahead of January, due in large measure to increased activity at automotive foundries. Scrap grades for foundry use are off 50 cents to $1 a ton, but the steel grades are unchanged. Sentiment in scrap is less cheerful.

On the whole, the iron and steel markets are making progress, but it is coming slowly. The improvement is scarcely up to the seasonal average, and for this season the markets are unusually colorless and consumers are indifferent to specifying beyond their most urgent needs.

NATIONAL DAIRY 1930 EARNINGS SHOW GAIN OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12—F. H. McInnerny, president of National Dairy Products Corp., said net for 1930 will be slightly higher than 1929, with sales around $400,000,000, compared with about $390,000,000 a year before. Inventory at the end of 1930 will stand at around $24,000,000, compared with $13,000,000 at the end of 1929, he indicated, due to inventory taken over with acquisition of Kraft-Phenix Cheese Co. Business last year in England and Australia was good, he stated, and cheese business was good in England and France.

Until he finishes looking over the properties of Golden State Co., Ltd., he will not be prepared to indicate whether his company would be interested in purchasing either this company or Western Dairy properties in the South. He admitted the possibility that National Dairy Products might consider coming into California territory even if neither of the California firms was acquired.

In 1929 net was $21,576,175 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal after deducting preferred dividends to $4.04 a share on 5,135,645 common shares.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes in pounds: Total reserve increased 2,448,000, circulation decreased 2,241,000, bullion increased 207,000, other securities increased 3,302,000, public deposits increased 3,642,000, other deposits decreased 4,528,000, notes reserve increased 2,418,000, government securities decreased 6,610,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 51.37 per cent, compared with 48.63 last week. The rate of discount 3 per cent.

MOHAWK RUBBER CO.

AKRON, Feb. 12—Mohawk Rubber Company of Ohio and Mohawk Rubber Company of New York, Inc., report for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $668,698 after interest, depreciation and after writing off $248,155 inventory adjustment. This compares with net in 1929 of $216,327, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to 56 cents a share on 115,486 no-par shares of common.

BEST & CO. NET

Preliminary report of Best & Co., department store, for the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, shows net of $1,265,438 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after 6 per cent preferred dividends, to $4.15 a share on 300 000 shares of no-par common, compared with $1,279,261, or $4.20 a common share, in 1929. Net sales totaled $15,097,734, compared with $14,614,183, an increase of $483,551, or 3.3 per cent.

TRICO PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Trico Products Corporation, manufacturers of motor car equipment, reports for 1930 calendar year net earnings of $1,908,415, equivalent to $5.09 a share on 374,991 shares. This compares with net earnings of $2,249,947 in 1929, or $6.65 per share on 337,500 shares. The addition to surplus account for 1930 was $965,965, making the total $3,919,196. Dividends declared in 1930 amounted to $937,477.

LAWRENCE PORTLAND CEMENT

Lawrence Portland Cement Company, with plants at Thomaston, Me., and Northampton, Pa., reports for the 1930 year net profit carried to surplus of $763,302, equivalent to $10.18 a share on the 75,000 capital shares outstanding. These earnings compare with $6.35 in 1929 and $9.62 in 1928. Dividends paid in 1930 amounted to $4 a share, or $300,000.

CONTINENTAL SHARES, INC.

Continental Shares, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $4,560,893 after expenses, interest, federal taxes and contingencies, equivalent after dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock to 86 cents a share on 2 550,180 no-par shares of common, compared with $4,106,937, or $1.21 a share on 2,144,924 common shares, in the previous year.

WESTMORELAND COAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 — Westmoreland Coal Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net of $270,967 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., equivalent to $1.35 a share on 200,000 no-par shares, compared with $144,479 or 72 cents a share in 1929.

YELLOW TRUCK PROFIT

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The consolidated income account of Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, last, shows a net profit of $1,115,415, compared with a net income of $1,177,799 reported for 1929.

RELIANCE MFG. CO. OF ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Reliance Manufacturing Company of Illinois reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $107,093 after charges and depreciation, compared with $643,435 in 1929.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN CANADA

Seasonal Decline Less Than in Last Two Years—Business Gains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 12—An encouraging feature of economic conditions in Canada is that the seasonal decline of employment in January was less than in the corresponding month in the two preceding years.

The smaller falling off in employment was due partly to the stabilizing effect of unemployment relief work initiated by the federal and provincial governments and the municipalities, but was also aided by increased activities in several lines of industry, particularly textiles and the metal-working lines.

This gradual improvement in working conditions is further emphasized in the reports for the first week in February.

Newsprint mills are running on larger schedules and hydroelectric development is increasing steadily. The slight improvement in the automobile and allied industries, which was noted throughout January, is being continued, and manufacturers are confident that sales of moderately priced cars this year will be considerably ahead of 1930.

Distribution through retail channels is recovering gradually from the post-holiday slackness and, while volume hardly is up to normal, there has been a more active movement in seasonal lines of men's and women's wear, with winter sport requirements exceeding expectations.

Wholesale hardware dealers report that as the season advances, booking orders for spring merchandise are improving in total volume. Many commodities are included in the orders on hand at wholesale warehouses. Early shipments are now going forward, and retail stocks are being put in shape to receive spring lines.

Car Loadings Increase

Railway car loadings, which have been steadily increasing since the beginning of the year, showed another gain for the week ended Jan. 24. There was an increase of 470 cars over the previous week. The improvement was entirely in the eastern division, loadings in the West showing a falling off.

Western grain growers were encouraged by another bull movement in wheat last week. May wheat was up to 60 cents a bushel, the first time it has struck this level since Dec. 16 last. Every wheat future scored good advances, and the price tone was extremely strong due to increased activity in the exporting field, and to reports of a possible short crop in the winter wheat belt of the United States.

Contemplated new construction work throughout the country now stands at a level $25,000,000 higher than for December last, indicating that a good volume is proposed for spring.

It is notable that the majority of life insurance companies, whose annual reports are now appearing, show sound growth and increased earnings during the last year. One company reports that business increased by 25.8 per cent, while another states that earnings during 1930 were the best in the history of the company.

According to the monthly report of trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange, more stable price trends prevailed during January, but the month failed to bring with it any substantial recovery in values that had undergone a pronounced depreciation over a period of nearly a year and a half.

Mining Market Advances

The Toronto Mining Market continued its advance last week. The golds were again in the lead and good gains were shown by Lake Shore, McIntyre, Siscoe and Wright-Hargreaves. Noranda gained among the base metals, while Nickel, on the other hand, sold off to under $15.

Following closely on the heels of the Canadian National Railways $50,000,000 bond issue, announcement is made of an issue of $12,000,000 series "A" 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds of Maclaren-Quebec Power Company by a strong Canadian investment syndicate. The bonds are being offered at 94 and accrued interest to yield 5.93 per cent, and run for a term of 30 years.

A recent report shows that the total amount of capital from other countries, invested in Canada at the end of 1930 was $6,375,533,000, an increase of $229,000,000 when compared with the total at the end of 1929.

It is estimated that of the total outside investment in Canada, 61 per cent is now American, 35 per cent British, and 4 per cent from other countries. In 1913 the percentages were: United States 22, Great Britain 73 and other countries 5.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., after providing dividends on preferred stock, earned $3.25 a share on 2,807,819 shares, the average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year 1930, as compared with $3.44 a share on 2,537,942 shares in 1929. Voluntary rate reductions made by the company were in effect during the year 1930 and further reductions in rates have been announced effective May 1, 1931. Gross earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, amount to $41,128,734.55, as compared with $40,325,465.21, an increase of $803,269.34 or 2 per cent. The net earnings, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, including provision for income tax, were $28,082,407.32 in 1930, as compared with $27,127,176.82 in the previous year, an increase of $955,230.50 or 4 per cent.

TWO CHICAGO BOND ISSUES

Two issues of Chicago bonds totaling $27,325,000 are being offered by a group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. and including Lehman Brothers, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, and 21 other financial institutions. The issues consist of $12,525,000 City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, due 1932 to 1950, being offered to yield 4.10 to 4.35 per cent, and $14,800,000 City of Chicago School District 4 per cent bonds, due 1933 to 1937, offered to yield 4.15 to 4.40 per cent. The group was awarded the bonds on a bid of 96.658.

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—"North American Aviation will report a net profit, after charges and taxes, of about $2,000,000 for 1930." Thomas B. Doe, president of Eastern Air Transport, a subsidiary of North American Aviation, stated. "This would be equal to $1 a share on the 2,000,000 shares outstanding as of Jan. 16, this year, and would compare with $1,908,819, or 95 cents a share, in 1929."

KIDDER PEABODY TRUST CO.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of Kidder Peabody Trust Company the directors were reelected. The officers were also reelected, and in addition John W. Teele was elected an assistant trust officer.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A Burst of Enthusiasm

READING handwriting on the wall has its Wall Street counterpart in interpreting the signs along the stock ticker tape. They have been encouraging signs this week. The rise on Monday was the most pronounced of the new year, and the sudden increase in activity in the New York stock market surprised even the most cheerful market interests. There appears to have been no particular reason for the bullish demonstration that started on Monday—not in the week-end news, at any rate. The Steel Corporation's report on unfilled orders helped sustain the movement Tuesday, however. Copper prices showed increasing strength also. Observers point to the scattered but increasing indications of business improvement, the waning probability of an extra session of Congress and the halt in the flow of gold from Britain as among causes contributing to the improvement in sentiment. The market's unexpected behavior is felt to be the cumulative effect of many hitherto unhonored developments.

Sentiment and Fact

Sentiment is improving, but, it would seem, not so fast as business. True, the financial community was all prepared for a rise in the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage. Some of the more hopeful prognosticators were bold enough to talk of a 100,000-ton increase in unfilled orders for January. But even the most cheerful estimates fell short of the actual showing. The increase was 188,755 tons. It may be recalled that the unfilled tonnage report for December also was better than expected.

A Sidelight on Inventories

There are two sides to the inventory picture. The balance sheets of corporations show one side. Most of these reports place inventories materially below a year ago The showing, of course, is on a dollar basis. A survey covering 644 corporations shows a decline of nearly 18 per cent in dollar value of inventories. But, after adjustment for estimated price recessions, the actual reduction in quantity of goods is placed at less than 6 per cent. It is observed, however, that stocks in some lines are inadequate even for current limited demand. Production in these lines is seen as having only one road ahead, up hill.

A Potent Influence

International bankers for some time have been discussing ways and means of correcting the distribution of world gold, and of modifying the movement of the metal into France. Meanwhile, there have been other influences at work in the same direction. These influences arise in foreign trade developments. It is generally recognized in Parisian financial circles that if France's imports continue to exceed exports at the present rate the power of the French market to draw gold will be reduced. This, it is said, may develop even without large-scale investment of French capital in other countries.

C. W. M.

DOMESTIC COPPER PRICE ADVANCED TO 10-CENT LEVEL

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The price of copper advanced a quarter of a cent a pound Wednesday in both the domestic and export markets.

The rise represents an increase of ¼ cent a pound within the last 24 hours from the 9½-cent price to which the metal dropped last week to equal the 35-year low established last October.

The advance brought the domestic price to 10 cents a pound delivered, and the export price to 10.30 cents a pound, c. i. f. European base ports.

Simultaneously it was announced that a leading smelter in the Chicago district had advanced ingot brass prices ⅛ to ¼ cent a pound.

Stocks of refined copper in North and South America declined 3348 tons in January to 363,827 short tons as of Feb. 1, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Stocks of blister copper, including copper in process, declined 8162 tons to 210,637 tons Feb. 1.

Production of refined copper in January also showed a decrease, amounting to 102,458 short tons, compared with 106,366 tons in December and 132,374 tons in January, 1930.

Shipments last month totaled 105,806 tons, of which 45,597 tons were for export and 60,209 for domestic account. In December shipments totaled 109,023 tons.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86 1/16	$4.86 1/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.86¼	4.86¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0392 5/16	.0392 5/16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1395½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 7/16	.0523 7/16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378½	.2378½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405⅝	.1405⅝	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676¼	.2676¼	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4016	.4016	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746⅝	.1746⅝	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676¾	.2676¾	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.0059	.193
Spain—peseta	.1002	.1002	.193
Sweden—krona	.267	.2679	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1931½	.1931½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅝	.0176⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2350	.2350	*
Shanghai—tael	.2975	.2975	*
India—rupee	.3597	.3597	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4945	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3120	.3120	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0875	.0875	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2750	.2750	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6875	.6875	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00

*Par unsettled.

RUSSIAN GRAIN ACREAGE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Russian grain acreage, in accordance with present plans, is placed at 277,000,000 acres for 1931, said to be an increase of 10 per cent over 1930, the Department of Agriculture states. Final figures for 1930 are not yet available. Planned acreage of bread grains is 180,000,000 acres, up 16.6 per cent from 1930.

LEATHER MOVES STEADILY IN LIMITED LOTS

Shoe Orders Result in Daily Demand for Stock—Prices Barely Steady

A daily call for stock to keep pace with orders coming to hand in the shoe industry is reported from leather markets. There have been several large shoe orders booked in the Boston district. The latest confirmed one was some 14,000 pairs.

Oak sole leather in the Boston market is now generally quoted at a one-cent drop for whole stock. Standard tannages of packer steer backs are listed at 39 to 37c. Sales average just sufficient to supply the requirements of the cutting room. Philadelphia reports a small but regular call for whole sides, particularly scoured oak backs which are now obtainable at 39c to 37c. Finder's bends are quiet, with prices easy. Overweights are selling down to 60c. Texas oak bends, however, are holding firm at the readjusted price of 67c for the X selection, with the A's, B's and C's relatively lower. New York sellers report sales lack volume.

Oak offal conditions failed to show any marked improvement last week. Shoulders of standard grade are quoted at 27 to 25c, with seconds at 24 to 23c. Native steer bellies, butt trim, choice selections, are selling at 17c. Philadelphia dealers are asking 18c for a heavy run of wide trimmed bellies, but have been obliged to shade on sizable lots. Philadelphia and New York markets quote double shoulders at 28 to 27c, single shoulders at 25 to 23c, and heads at 14 to 12c.

Union sole leather is slow of sale in the Boston district. Packer steer backs are listed at 37 to 36c. Philadelphia reports sales of No. 2 packed steer bends at 45c, and country hide bends at 35 to 32c.

In the Boston union offal market standard tannages of packer steer bellies sell at 16c. Cow bellies are quoted at 15 to 14c. The Philadelphia market offered standard shoulders at 23 to 21c, with steer bellies at 16c and cow bellies at 13c.

In the large upper leather markets a revival of interest among calfskin buyers is reported. Standard tannages, chrome, full-grain men's weight are listed at 40 to 38c, the two lower grades having a relative difference of about 5 cents a foot.

Side upper leather tanners in the eastern districts are still facing a steady demand, though buyers limit their commitments to present needs. Prime-quality chrome-side leather is quoted at 22 to 19c, and the medium selection at 18 to 16c, with volume lots shaded to 15c. Colored elk leather suitable for sport shoes is moving well. The call for white elk has improved.

Split leather prices are low. The smooth surface tannage is quoted at 12c. Split adapted for shoe linings is in limited demand. The top selection is selling at 11c, prime seconds at 10c and the lower grades are quoted at 8c.

Patent leather conditions are improving slowly.

Glazed kid prices are unchanged, though the spready heavy weights are sometimes shaded as they threaten to assume a burdensome accumulation. From the Boston, Philadelphia and Delaware tanning districts come encouraging reports concerning trading activities.

NUMEROUS COMPANIES REPORT 1930 INCOME GREATER THAN 1929

The following 34 large corporations have reported net income for 1930 in excess of 1929, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York:

	1930	1929	P. C. increase in 1930
American Chicle	$2,210,044	$2,107,597	5
Bang. & A. R. R.	1,557,762	1,398,434	11
Cent. Aguirre	1,727,180	300,282	475
Chi. G. West	1,309,205	1,041,516	26
Cluett, Peabody	798,478	663,540	20
Com. Edison	16,402,538	16,322,769	1
Cudahy Pack	2,930,318	2,512,850	14
Doug. Aircraft	639,849	403,364	71
Dresser (S.R.Mfg).	923,629	903,394	2
Fajardo Sugar	222,817	†720,881	..
Gobel (Adolf)	139,382	131,298	7
Kelvinator	1,601,016	1,221,384	31
Lima Loco	1,382,318	501,506	175
Liquid Carb.	1,786,087	1,781,896	..
Loew's Inc	14,600,332	11,756,956	24
Mead Johnson	1,670,000	1,278,473	31
Mont. L. H. & P.	8,943,584	8,737,689	2
Nat. Biscuit	22,879,898	21,422,357	7
Pac. Light.	7,969,466	7,242,044	10
Paramount	*18,370,000	15,544,544	18
Peerless Mot.	73,237	†2,164,127	..
Penn Dix. Cem.	587,461	333,268	76
Peo. Gas L. & C.	7,197,072	6,782,959	6
Scott Paper	986,846	893,250	11
Servel, Inc.	934,603	†599,886	..
Teck-Hughes	3,051,887	2,543,518	20
Telautograph	351,360	330,885	6
United Corp	16,079,527	8,296,729	94
U. S. P. & Fdy.	2,881,046	2,581,230	12
U. S. Radio	365,467	†746,840	..
Warren F. & P.	416,068	293,517	42
Wesson Oil & Sn.	3,208,420	2,547,137	26
White Rock	1,315,394	1,229,872	7
Wilson & Co.	2,542,656	2,304,592	10

*Estimated. †Deficit.

BUYING AT CHICAGO GAINS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Buyers attending Chicago's spring merchandise market, coming in larger numbers than a year, bought at least 25 per cent heavier than at that time, it was said at the headquarters of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Following a survey in which leading wholesalers were queried, the association estimated that sales this year approximated $2,500,000, while last year's figure was $2,000,000. Stores in 43 states were represented by 5000 buyers at the market, held during the semiannual meeting of the Interstate Merchants' Council.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM

NEW YORK—World-wide representation in the figure of approximately 221,000 names on its security ledgers was shown today in the results of a survey made of the geographical distribution of registered security-holders in the Associated Gas & Electric System. Every state in the Union and the principal countries of each of the five continents were listed in the survey, giving it much the same appearance in geographical scope as a detailed index of a modern world atlas.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Life insurance had a very prosperous year in 1930, according to the annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company. The company's total volume of new paid-for insurance was over $90,000,000. The total number of new policies was 323,745.

WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—President Davis of Western Auto Supply says earnings of the company in 1930 were better than in 1929, when $2.72 was earned on the combine common stocks.

BLAW KNOX & CO.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12—Blaw Knox & Co. and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31 a net profit of $2,689,208, after charges and federal taxes, compared with $2,838,734 in 1929.

FOLLOW AMERICAN EXAMPLE

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Syndical Chamber of Brokers today inaugurated the publication of both spot and future transactions, following the American example.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

ECONOMY URGED UPON ITALIANS

Finance Minister Says State Has Set Example—Calls for World Coöperation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By SENATOR ANTONIO MOSCONI
Italian Minister of Finance

ROME—More than ever, at this moment of general economic depression, the action of the Finance Minister must be vigilant and prompt.

Difficulties must be faced and overcome as they present themselves, and it is no use ignoring obstacles and putting off the solution of urgent problems.

The world crisis, causing a decrease in commercial and industrial activity, has also, as is natural, its effect on the tax returns, and, on the other hand, makes it necessary to increase expenditures to curb the phenomenon of unemployment.

The Fascist Government, which intends even in the exceptional period through which we are passing to maintain the budget balance attained, excludes nevertheless, for this purpose, recourse to additional taxation, which would further aggravate the conditions of the taxpayers and would in reality result in interference with economic recovery.

Instead of increasing the tax burden the Government has energetically undertaken a rigid policy of economy, giving an example to the country of the necessity of the amount to reduce the cost of service and production in general.

Thus the Fascist Government has, amongst other things, reduced the salaries of state officials. At the same time the Government, through the Corporative organization, has begun to carry out a vast and well-thought-out program of reduction of costs and retail prices, which already promises concrete results of a permanent nature, and which will serve to avoid a decrease in consumption and the lowering of the standard of living of the working classes.

Undoubtedly the greatest contribution to the solution of the important economic problem which concerns all countries will be given by a greater solidarity between the nations which will express itself in easy commercial exchanges and closer economic and financial relations.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS WITHOUT SECURITIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Two investment trusts ended 1930 with no securities in their portfolios, but the asset value of common stock of each was higher than at the end of 1929.

These companies are the Research Investment Corp. and Equity Investors Corp., managed by John W. Pope and affiliates. They are the only members of the large trust family, so far reporting, which have shown no investments as of Dec. 31. Their assets comprised only cash and demand deposits, call loans and interest receivable.

Mr. Pope told the stockholders of each that the policy of the corporations was "frankly speculative" and that commitments were made solely on a short-term basis. Equity Investors' asset value on Dec. 31 was $26.93 a common share compared with $23.24 at the close of 1929, while that of Research Investment was $32.14 compared with $27.33.

Continental Shares, Inc., an investment trust organized by the Eaton-Otis interests, reports that its securities portfolio on Dec. 31 showed a depreciation of about 20 per cent from cost. Market value of its holdings at the year-end was $117,793,917 compared with cost of $147,899,348. Asset value of the common stock was $15.61 a share compared with $32.75 the year before.

CHILEAN NITRATE LOAN UNDER WAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Indications that financing for the Cosach, the Chilean nitrate combine formed last year, will take the form of a $45,000,000 bond issue are given in an official statement by Pablo Ramirez, head of a Chilean commission that has been conferring with bankers here for several weeks.

Reports from abroad state that a $45,000,000 bond issue has been authorized by Cosach, of which $34,000,000 will be marketed in London and New York. The report states that the issue will be secured by a levy on each ton of nitrate exported, up to a certain maximum beyond which shipments abroad would be free.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1930	1929
Dec gross	$3,995,184	$4,759,693
Net oper inc	485,027	1,069,322
12 mos gross	49,677,049	58,151,908
Net oper inc	5,999,346	10,965,725

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
First week Feb	$2,662,000	$3,091,000
Jan 1-Feb 7	14,080,000	16,109,000

ST. PAUL

	*1931	1930
Jan gross	$9,400,000	$11,488,640
Net oper income	611,000	669,535

*Preliminary estimate.

CHICAGO & ALTON

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$1,614,002	$2,013,843
Net oper def	211,687	*61,599

*Income.

Public Utility Earnings

BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC

	1930	1929
Dec. gross	$206,237	$202,098
*Bal aft txs & chgs	120,918	121,069
12 mos gross	2,230,382	2,086,393
†Net income	807,627	801,898
Surp af divs	147,450	141,473

*Before depreciation. †After taxes, interest, depreciation, etc.

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT

Alpha Portland Cement Co. for 1930 had net profit of $1,248,353, compared with $1,815,618 in the previous year.

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CASH POSITION OF HYGRADE LAMP CO. IS MUCH IMPROVED

Hygrade Lamp Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, consolidated net income of $697,408 after all charges. A reserve for customers adjustments of $77,390 has been established out of 1930 earnings.

After deducting preferred dividends the balance is equal to $4.92 a share on 117,684 shares of common stock. This compares with net in 1929 of $519,909, or $3.41 a share on the common after deducting preferred dividends.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1930, shows current assets of $1,994,507; current liabilities, $469,371, and working capital, $1,525,136. This compares with working capital of $992,658 on Dec. 31, 1929. Of current assets United States Government obligations amounted to $832,121. A year ago the company held none of these bonds.

E. J. Poor, president, says, in part: "Radio tube inventory of last year has been greatly reduced, so that the number of finished tubes on hand Dec. 31, 1930, represented only two weeks' sales. Inventory of finished lamps represented only one month's sales.

"Cash position has been improved substantially during the year, so that cash, U. S. Government bonds and listed bonds on Dec. 31 amounted to $1,139,191. The corresponding figure a year ago was $315,765.

"Company had no notes payable outstanding, and no funded debt as of Dec. 31, 1930."

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CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

Ask your Investment House or Bank about Corporate Trust Shares

VALUATIONS FIXED ON THREE LEADING EASTERN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Valuations were fixed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the property of three important eastern railroad systems.

The Boston & Maine was valued as of June, 1914, at $230,000,000, including all elements of property along its 1380 miles of New England lines.

Because of the large number of subsidiaries incorporated with the central company, the Boston & Maine's own capitalization on the valuation date was only $109,739,000.

Another New England line, the Maine Central, as of June, 1916, was given a valuation of $57,700,000. The corporation's own book investment estimate was $37,234,000, while its outstanding securities issued totaled $34,500,000.

The Western Maryland Railway valuation of June, 1919, was $72,019,000, which compared with the company's book investment of $217,143,000 and its capitalization of $138,000,000.

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ALABAMA STEEL TRADE INCREASES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 12 (AP)—The song of steel subdued to a whisper during the closing months of 1930, was a lively air in the Birmingham district today with some 5000 additional craftsmen joining the chorus.

Herbert C. Ryding, president of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, largest producing concern here, said there has been improvement—decided improvement, since Jan. 1 in all lines of the business.

DIVIDENDS

Devoe Raynolds declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents each on the common A and B, and $1.75 each on the first and second preferred, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

U. S. Gypsum declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 14.

Shell Union Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

United States Dairy Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the class A, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 19.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

January sales of chain systems compare:

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORPORATION

	1931	1930	% Dec.
Jan. sales	$514,795	$603,269	14.6
Nine months	4,519,447	4,956,207	8.8

G. C. MURPHY CO.

	1930	1929	Inc.%
Jan. sales	$1,221,313	$939,388	30.0

NATIONAL TEA COMPANY

	1931	1930	Dec. %
Jan. sales	$6,788,235	$7,333,919	7.4

MACMARR STORES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
Jan. sales	$6,561,331	$7,214,249	0.90

DANIEL REEVES, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
Jan. sales	$3,401,091	$3,605,390	.05

LANE BRYANT, INC.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
Jan. sales	$1,495,780	$1,149,852	30.0

CHILDS CO.

	1931	1930	Dec %
Jan sales	$2,883,273	$3,308,618	12.8

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb11	Last Feb10
100	Acme Steel	40	39¾	40	40⅛
1050	Allied Motor	2	2	2	..
150	Am Com Pwr A.	16	15¾	15¾	16
200	Am Equities	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
1200	Am Rad & T	1⅜	1	1⅛	⅞
500	Art Metal Wks.	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅛
10	Assoc T & T	67	67	67	..
1850	As Tel Util	25½	24½	25½	24¾
350	Bastian-Bless	24	23	24	22
30	Binks Mfg A	6	6	6	..
50	Brown Fence	20	20	20	..
50	Burnham Trad	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
300	Butler Bros	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅛
500	Ct Pb Svc A.	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	18⅞
5000	Ct & S W Util.	24⅜	23⅝	24¼	23⅞
2200	Chicago Inves.	3¼	2⅞	3	2¾
1275	Common Edison	252	249	251½	249½
18500	Cont Chgo	8⅜	7⅜	8¼	7¾
11000	Cord Corp	9¾	9⅜	9½	9¾
1000	El House Ut	25¼	24½	25¼	25
1000	Gleaner C Har.	2⅛	1⅞	2	1⅞
100	Grt Lakes Air.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
50	Inland Util	3	3	3	2⅞
35000	Insull Ut Inv.	49½	45	49⅛	45¾
50	Kalamazoo Stove	29½	29½	29½	28⅛
1250	Kellogg Switch.	5¼	4⅜	5⅛	4⅜
1700	Libby, McNeil	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
1550	Manh Dearborn.	18	17	18	17⅛
2050	Mer & Mfg "A"	19¾	17¼	19¾	17¼
54700	Mid Utilities	25	23⅝	24⅞	23¾
350	Mo-Kan Pipe	7¼	7	7	7¼
250	Morgan Lith	9	8½	8½	6⅞
650	Nat Ed Pwr A.	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	24½
500	Nat Sec Inv	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅜
350	No Am Car	30½	29½	30	30
750	N O Lt&Pwr	64¼	63¼	64	63
750	Polymet Mfg	5	5	5	4¾
400	Seab Ut Shares.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
500	Stand Dredge	5⅜	5	5	5½
200	St Dredge cv pf	10⅞	10	10	10⅞
3500	Swift & Co.	30	29	30	29
250	Swift Int'l	35½	35	35	35⅛
16600	U S Radio	28½	26½	27¾	28¼
5400	Utah Radio	5	4⅛	4¾	4⅝
1000	Util & Ind	8½	7⅞	8	7¾
1000	Ut & Ind pf	19⅛	18¾	19	18¾
100	Vortex Mfg	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅛
150	Vortex Mfg A.	28	27⅞	28	28

Total sales 340,000.

LOAN ASSOCIATION IN TROUBLE

FRESNO, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP)—The United States Building & Loan Association of Fresno, a $3 500,000 institution, was in the hands of the State Building and Loan Commissioner today. H. L. Carnahan, the commissioner, found, according to a petition filed in Superior Court yesterday, that the association was in an unsafe condition. His application for permission to assume control of the institution, however, said the assets were sufficient to pay the debts.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—National Department Stores omitted the dividend on the second preferred due at this time. Three months ago it paid the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75.

POWER CONTROL LINKED TO ISSUE OF CITY INQUIRY

Strife for Leadership of New York Republicans Has Varied Phases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—One of the stiffest contests that the New York Republican organization has known in a long time is now being waged between factions in the party over the proposed legislative inquiry into the New York City administration.

On the face, it appears to be purely a conflict for power between W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, and William L. Ward, veteran leader of Westchester County. However, persons in a position to view the broad expanse of politics see the Macy-Ward controversy not as an isolated incident, but one which involves the State's policy on hydroelectric resources.

The G. O. P. in New York has long been credited with a water-power policy especially designed to promote private control of the State's remaining hydroelectric resources—an impression to which credence was lent during the tenure of H. Edmund Machold, an associate of the Niagara Hudson interests, as speaker of the Assembly and subsequently as State Republican chairman. William J. Maier, his successor in the chairmanship, was Mr. Machold's choice.

Mr. Macy, on the other hand, who was not sponsored by Mr. Machold for the succession, has assailed the Maier leadership, charging it with private interest sympathies, and has given every indication of his determination to clear the party from the implication of such control.

Republican legislation proclaiming water-power resources to be the inalienable possessions of the State has not served to counteract this opinion, and it is understood that Mr. Macy now proposes to establish the fact of party freedom from corporation protectorate beyond any question when water-power legislation comes before the current Legislature.

Meanwhile, the issue of the New York City investigation hinges on Senate action in Albany, a vote of 75 to 70 in the Assembly on Feb. 10 having put through an item of $250,000 listed as "legislative contingent fund" to finance the New York City inquiry. A week ago the Assembly approved the inquiry resolution itself. The latter was opposed by the five Republican Assemblymen from Westchester, supposedly on instructions from Mr. Ward, but these joined their party colleagues in carrying through the appropriation.

While passage of the measure would strengthen Mr. Macy as leader, its defeat would not be fatal to his control, which is seen to be very strong, particularly in the highly important matter of federal patronage. He has advocated a city investigation, however, for two years, and it is seen to be his pet project. There is a good deal observable to indicate that, should the opposition to the inquiry fail in its mark, some other move to minimize Mr. Macy's political leadership would follow.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants": Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
5:15 Victor Moody, tenor.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI Organist.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
7:30 Popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Frances Langford, soloist.
9:00 NBC, "Echoes of Lincoln": soloists; quartet.
9:30 Recorded Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc- 303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter": sketch, "Rhamadan."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; Charles Harrison, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Govs. Harvey E. Parnell, Arkansas; Norman S. Case, Rhode Island; John B. Payne; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Abraham Lincoln," President Hoover.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Word Tour of the Lincoln Museum, Washington, D. C., by Lewis G. Reynolds, custodian.
5:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodist Orchestra.
6:15 Popular program.
6:30 Fireside Fancies: Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 Seiberling Singers: recorded.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo" sketch.
8:00 Tenatones Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "All Aboard for Gettysburg."
9:00 CBS, Lee Morse, popular songs.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Same as WEEI.
10:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Jean Tennyson, lyric soprano; Gus Van, soloist; Harriet Lee, contralto; male trio; orchestra.

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11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Jimmie Joy's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—"Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
12:30 Frank Mahler, organist.

WEDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fisherman's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Ballad Program.
6:15 Organ recital; weather; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor, "The Overture"; "Liszt."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Acreage Reduction Urged for Wheat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ENID, Okla.—The principal salvation for the present wheat industry is a substantial acreage reduction, according to John Manley, manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, with headquarters here.

Since the visit by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas last fall in the interest of acreage reduction, the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association has coöperated to the greatest extent with a campaign to encourage planters to reduce their crops.

As a result, wheat acreage in Oklahoma has been reduced 5 per cent and it might have amounted to 10 per cent if many farmers had not planted wheat for pasture this year. How much wheat will be allowed to mature for harvest cannot be determined as yet.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 13

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Review of Julius Eichberg's "Doctor of Alcantara" by mixed quartet and orchestra. 5.

"Little Things in Life" (WEAF—T). Women's vocal trio and orchestra. 7:15.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (WEAF—T). Music from productions of Friml, Romberg, Gershwin, Kern and Youmans, some popular classics and ballads. 8.

"Poet's Gold" (CBS—T). Poetry readings by David Ross with Emery Deutsch's Orchestra; George Beuchler, baritone. 8.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). 9:30.

Irvin S. Cobb, guest speaker; mixed chorus; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Musical comedy and light opera selections, popular ballads, a Strauss waltz and a Spanish tango. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Russians Tchaikovsky and Rubinstein, Viennese Drigo and Strauss. 6:20.

Le Trio Morgan (WJZ Chain). Russian program by three sisters playing violin, piano and harp. 8:30.

Bernard Ocko, violinist; WOR Salon Orchestra (WOR). "Allegro Ma Non Troppo" from Beethoven concerto and "Bravour Variations on G String," Mr. Ocko; moderns Debussy, Albeniz and Glazounov, orchestra. 9.

"Thy Gypsy Trail" (CBS—T). Hungarian gypsy music, a "Gypsy Love Song" of W. H. Woodin, American business man, and "hit" song from "Sister," latest Hungarian operetta. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Moszkowski, Auber and Offenbach opera, Cui, Strauss, Friml and Gounod. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; male trio (WJZ—T). "Footlites," fifteen minutes from Chicago. 7:45.

Norma Terris, musical comedy and screen player; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Three "Show Boat" numbers by Miss Terris, who resembles Marion Talley. 8.

Arthur Murray's Dancing Class (WJZ Chain). 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

"The Two Troupers" (WEAF Chain). They are snowbound. Marcella Shields, Helene Handin, and orchestra. 9:45.

Theater of the Air (WEAF—T), Vaudeville half hour. Take particular notice of the excellent orchestra. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Johnnie Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders (WEAF Chain). Fifth Avenue and Michigan Boulevard. 11. 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10, 8.

Crime Prevention (WEAF Chain). Stories from New York City police department records. 10.

Nit Wit Hours (CBS—T). 10:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45. 8.

"Spotlights in Drama and Literature" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses. 7.

"The World's Business" (CBS). Dr. Julius Klein, Department of Commerce. 7:45.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WJZ Chain).) 7:15.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Daytime Programs

"On the 8:15" (WJZ Chain). Landt Trio and White. 8 a. m.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ Chain). 9:32 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (CBS). Half hour. 10:15 a. m.

"The Overture"; "Liszt" (WEAF and WJZ Chains). Walter Damrosch conducting the National Orchestra in the Music Appreciation Hour. Overture, Fingals Cave (Mendelssohn); Overture, The Meistersinger (Wagner). Mazeppa, symphonic poem; Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS). Crane Calder, bass; Julius Mattfeld, conducting. 12:30.

Ho! New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

Julia Mahoney, soprano; Catherine Field, soprano (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 2.

Vocational guidance and current events (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Humorous dialogue and songs. 2:45.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 2:45.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra (WJZ—T). Forty-five minutes. 3:15.

"How the Paper Money is Manufactured" (CBS—T). 3:45.

Radio Guild (WJZ—T). Classic repertoire with Broadway principals. 4.

Curtis Institute of Music (CBS—T). Artist recitals by pupils of Philadelphia music school. 4.

"American Women Face Employment Problem" (WEAF Chain). Ten minutes' talk by Mrs. Jerome S. Kanetus [illegible].

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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FOR SALE—5-room frame bungalow on lot 50x175 with garage, in a fast-growing suburb of Los Angeles; 35 minutes from heart of city and 10 minutes from ocean; price reasonable. L-5, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

Local Classified

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CONNECTICUT

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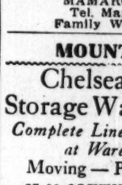

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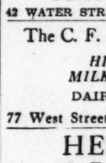

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Blueberries

DURING July, in various parts of eastern North America, children go from house to house selling blueberries. It is in this month that the tiny berries are gathered from dwarf bushes that grow in open woodland, or the somewhat larger berries from low bushes scattered about southern hillsides. (If there is a tract of burnt-over land where blueberry bushes and sweet fern have sprung up, the crop is apt to be good.)

Not until August does the high-bush swamp blueberry ripen its fruit. Then pickers have to don rubber boots and wade in the marsh where they find plenty of tall shrubs with every spray drooping with luscious berries almost the size of cherries. No back bending here, as there was while picking the dwarf bushes.

When the country was being settled, blueberry time was anticipated for weeks, as the family made a picnic of the occasion, staying all day, and taking their lunch in baskets that later would be lined with cool green leaves and heaped high with berries that would soon be made into delicious pie, and the remainder canned or dried for future use.

In May small bell-shaped white, or pink, flowers appear in drooping clusters from tips and sides of the angular green branches before the leaves are half grown. This profusion of bloom results in quantities of berries if there is a generous amount of rainfall during their development. In the autumn the foliage turns deep red, thus adding its portion of beauty to otherwise waste land.

Various species are found in the United States from the Atlantic coast, through to Minnesota—all preferring dry, light soil, except the high bush that likes it feet in the water. Of late years low-bush berries have been extensively cultivated.

What They Say

Likes It Cold

"I want to go down there again."—*Dr. Lawrence Gould, second in command of the Byrd south pole expedition.*

Agreed

"Many of us feel that the civilization of the United States is not represented at its best in the American film."—*Dean Inge, St. Paul's, London.*

A Word to the Wise

"The secret of achievement is obedience."—*Mrs. Virginia White Speel, Republican committeewoman.*

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 5

Winner:

E. R. GOPHILE, Boston, Mass.

Hole Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1. Purchase	3	Buy	3
2. Aggregate	3	Sum	3
3. Obtain	3	Get	3
4. Experiment	3	Try	3
5. Request	3	Ask	3
6. Discontinue	5	End	3
7. Industrious	4	Busy	4
8. But	3	Yet	3
9. Amendment	6	Rider	5
10. Burike	3	Hit	3
11. Circuitous	4	Wry	3
12. Append	3	Add	3
13. Equitable	4	Due	3
14. Surrender	4	Cede	4
15. Exist	2	Be (B)	1
16. Seize	5	Rob	3
17. Reliable	5	Sure	4
18. Dormant	6	Still	5
	70		59

Just about the time "Dick Shunary" was beginning to get bothered about why the "Athens of America" was not asserting its intellectual prowess more in Synonym Golf, along came a winner from Boston—and it's the first acceptable score to break 60!

Only one score received on Puzzle No. 5 was lower, a 58 from Winona, Minn., but "nab" (slang) on hole 16 was enough to disqualify it. A 59 from Grand Rapids, Mich., lost out with "hid" (too far-fetched) on the last hole.

"Dick Shunary" reminds his hosts of Synonym golfers that only words in recognised good usage are accepted. If a synonym is marked Archaic, Slang, Colloquial, or Obsolete, avoid it.

A Quotation for Today

WERE there no will but the One Will, no sin could ever be committed. Therefore we may well say that all self-will is sin, and there is no sin but what springeth therefrom.—"THEOLOGIA GERMANICA."

Odds and Ends

Copper from Cyprus

Copper takes its name from "Kupros," the Greek name for the Island of Cyprus, which was famed in ancient times for its mines of this metal.

Czechoslovakia's Population

With an area practically the same as that of Illinois, Czechoslovakia has a population about twice as great.

SPARE BATONS — MAX VON SCHILLINGS, CONDUCTOR WITH THE GERMAN GRAND OPERA CAME TO AMERICA ARMED WITH 100 BATONS.

A Lincoln Note

C. E. S. offers a timely item from "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln" (Rice, p. 511): "Mr. E. W. Andrews, representing General W. W. Morris, joined the presidential special train (en route to Gettysburg) at Baltimore. He says: 'At one of the stopping-places of the train, a very beautiful little child, having a bouquet of rose-buds in her hand, was lifted up to an open window of the President's (Lincoln's) car. With childish lisp she said: "Flowerth for the President." The President stepped to the window, took the rose-buds, bent down and kissed the child, saying: "You are a sweet little rose-bud yourself. I hope your life will open into perpetual beauty and goodness." '"

In Lighter Vein

From Experience

Little Sister (doing school work): "Is there anything harder than a diamond?"

Big Brother: "Yes, making the payments on it."

Passing Show

The revue star has a little alteration made in her car headlights.

You Know the Kind!

Mrs. Huggins was visiting her butcher. It was the first time she had patronized his shop for several weeks, owing to a certain dispute which had arisen between them.

"I want a pound of steak," she said. "And mind it's one we can get our teeth into."

The butcher nodded.

"I shan't forget that last bit in a hurry," she continued. "It was so tough that I could have soled and heeled my husband's boots with it."

"Then why didn't you?" snapped the butcher.

"I would have done it," she retorted, "if I could have got the tacks to go through it!"—*Yorkshire Post.*

In Court

"In time of trial, what brings the greatest comfort?" shouted the minister.

"An acquittal," answered the voice in the rear.—*Mississippi Bulletin.*

The Alibi

"I am sorry," said the dentist, "but you cannot have an appointment with me this afternoon. I have 18 cavities to fill."

And he picked up his golf bag and went out."—*Juggler.*

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

This afternoon I tried to make friends with a man that went past our house, but he was all bundled up and in too big a hurry to notice me—
But he suddenly slipped on some ice and it surprised me so I jumped about five feet!
So I decided to take a sniff or two at his heels and find out what I could about him and let it go at that—
And that made him laugh—
After which it was no trouble at all to get him to notice me—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Three Score Ten Club

Miami, Fla.

THREE years ago two elderly gentlemen met by chance in Bay Front Park. Mr. P——, a visitor from the north, told Mr. M——, a resident of Miami, how lonely it was for him, a stranger; and that he was returning home for that reason. They both deplored how few friendly contacts a mature visitor was likely to make. Mr. M—— decided "to see what could be done about it" and a meeting was planned for that night at his home, with friends and neighbors invited.

Twenty friends came to this first gathering, and then and there was the Three Score Ten Club organized. The only qualification for membership was the attainment of three score ten years. The purpose was the getting together in friendly and helpful contact those who desired companionship.

From that modest beginning three years ago, the membership today is 1080. Attractive and commodious clubrooms are maintained in the Venetian Arcade, open every day except Sunday from 9 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon. Here members congregate every day for games, letter writing, or social chats. Every Tuesday afternoon there are Round Table discussions. The subjects are of broad scope, ranging from current events and historical topics to personal experiences. Every Thursday afternoon the club stages some sort of entertainment. The club boasts as members former actors, a noted poet, and many others of ability, so that their playlets are carefully planned and are highly entertaining.

Often the club is invited by various Miami organizations to enjoy trips about Miami. Not long ago the management of the Pan American Airways, Inc., was host to the club at the airport. The management offered a flight to Havana for the best essay submitted describing the trip to the airport. Judge G——, 16 years over the three score ten, won the trip, and had as great a thrill as a youngster over his first airplane ride. Members of the club gave the judge a rousing send-off.

At one time the club made a trip to an orange grove and packing house. They all picked oranges, ate all the fruit they wished, saw the sorting, washing and packing processes, and all came home laden with fruit. Recently an excursion by special train was planned to a popular beach down the Florida keys. Always something of interest is planned, and all members are made welcome.

The popularity of the club has grown so that there is now a waiting list of 56, who pay dues, and attend the club, but have no voting power, and cannot wear the treasured club button, until the years make them eligible. No longer do the grandmothers and grandfathers of Miami, or those wintering here, find life dull or lonesome, for the Three Score Ten is the jolliest, happiest group of all.

A Word a Day

Mavournin

This Irish term of endearment—also spelled "mavourneen"—is so often encountered in popular ballads that a brief analysis of it here may not be out of place.

The word represents a combination of the Irish *mo*, "my," and *mhuirnin* (mh having the value of v), "darling," from *muirn*, "affection."

Ma-vour'-nin is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *sofa*, *ou* as *oo* in *food*, *i* as *e* in *key*.

"Many recall Campbell's line, 'Erin mavournin, Erin go bragh!' (Ireland my darling, Ireland forever!)."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

SYNONYM GOLF

PAR FOR COURSE 71

HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	ARISE	4		10	INTENTION	3	
2	ENDEAVOR	3		11	FASTEN	3	
3	UNITE	3		12	SIFT	4	
4	ARDUOUS	4		13	PARDON	5	
5	ARID	3		14	HANDLE	3	
6	COLOR	4		15	BAFFLE	4	
7	REGISTER	4		16	EXPEDITION	5	
8	OCCASION	5		17	PIGTAIL	5	
9	FACETIOUS	5		18	SIGNAL	4	

No. 9.

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, TINT is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but HUE is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Gyroscope for Business

THE signing by President Hoover of the Wagner Act, designed to provide, so far as possible, the timing, financing and planning of public works in advance to help forestall economic depression, marks one of the most permanently constructive legislative steps ever taken in the United States to stabilize employment and business.

The plan, which the President says "Senator Wagner and Representative Graham worked out admirably," does not call for any extra expenditure. It requires simply the timing of expenditures so that they will do the most good.

The President further explains that "it is not a cure for business depression, but it will afford better organization for relief in future depressions." This act promises the establishment of a potential reservoir of billions of dollars readily available when general business shows signs of drying up. It should avoid the legislative delay that has been so much in evidence during present difficulties.

Of course, certain public undertakings must be carried on regularly, but many projects in the realm of road building, construction of public buildings, reclamation and park developments, representing appropriations of hundreds of millions of dollars, can be timed to supply employment when it is most needed. In addition to providing work for thousands of men directly and thousands more indirectly when employment is imperative, such a plan enables the Government to hire help and buy goods when other business is slackening. It thus avoids forcing itself into a competitive market for both, when the demand is heavy and prices are rising.

Truly, as the sponsors of the scheme say, it will serve as a stabilizer—that is, as a brake when business is speeding up, and as a free-wheeling device when business is slackening. Undoubtedly, if federal application of this policy succeeds, state and municipal governments will add their dollars to a common insurance fund to help level off business cycles.

President Hoover gives much of the credit for formulation of the plan to Edward Eyre Hunt and Otto Mallory, who advanced similar proposals at the unemployment conference headed by Mr. Hoover when Secretary of Commerce in 1921. An urge for some machinery of this sort came from organized labor several decades ago, and Dr. William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings also have done particularly valuable work through their writings to give the proposal a footing in economics and to popularize it.

In the present business stringency, just as in previous ones, much relief has been provided, but it is largely of a temporary nature. The demand is for more permanent processes for prevention. Posterity may look back with appreciation upon this measure as a contribution to the development of an economic system that will minimize extremes and achieve stabilization on a rising plane of prosperity.

Wills Without Ways

WITH the decision of Yale University to decline a bequest by Albert E. Pillsbury, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, for establishment of a lectureship against feminism, the refusal has been made unanimous by the four universities to which $25,000 each was bequeathed. These actions will be received primarily as a refutation of the donor's threadbare thesis that "a woman's place is in the home" and as an acknowledgment of the place women have made for themselves in politics and business.

The decision may also have an even broader effect upon the future of education. It may well serve as a precedent to warn rich persons with pet aversions that they cannot, under the guise of benevolence to education, set up engines of propaganda to saddle their prejudices upon posterity—prejudices which frequently have become ingrown with the donor and outgrown by nearly everyone else.

There is often a question as to just where the special requirements and limitations which may be thrown around a bequest for academic purposes become unreasonable. They may even go so far as to conflict with the very purposes of education. Or there may be strange mixtures of wisdom and warp.

Harvey G. Woodward, an Alabama iron founder born in Maine, recently left $7,500,000 in trust to establish a series of "progressive" schools for boys in the South. He required, among many detailed provisions, that during the first twenty-five years the teachers—male—must come from the northern states, in order that the pupils might see that Yankees are little different from southerners. But apparently frowning upon a broader extension of brotherliness, he limited eligibility to native-born white boys or boys of British descent, and forbade the teaching of foreign languages.

Mr. Woodward, however, showed foresight by providing that if these schools did not prove successful after seventy-five years half the money should go to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and half to a student loan fund.

On the other hand, an Iowa lawyer whose will was filed last fall made no alternative provision when he directed that his estate should accumulate interest for seventy-five years—reaching probably $3,000,000—and be used at that time to establish a library in which no woman nor any book written by a woman should be admitted. The records of many courts are cluttered with efforts to dispose usefully of bequests far less eccentric than this.

Many genuinely philanthropic purposes go completely out of date in less than half a century. An endowment to provide watering troughs for horses on down-town streets of a large city was commendable forty years ago, but is a hard matter for a trustee to administer in these days of motors. One even wonders if some of the philanthropic foundations lately endowed with millions of dollars may not in time find themselves cramped by the terms of their gifts.

During the feudal ages it was customary to keep large landed estates together by the law of primogeniture, or inheritance in toto by the eldest son, and by systems of entail through which the head of the family might prevent inheritors from alienating parts of the estate. These customs were early abolished in the United States and have lost legal standing in most of Europe except for the preference for primogeniture in England, somewhat limited even there since a century ago.

Now the questions arise: Since a vastly larger proportion than formerly of the wealth of civilized peoples is in the form of money, personal property and corporate securities, rather than land, may it not be necessary to call a halt upon the tying up of wealth through shortsighted, perverse or whimsical provisions in wills and trusts? May it not be wise to give the courts increased authority to reshape the terms of philanthropic and pseudo-philanthropic bequests of money, or even declare them forfeit to the state when the passage of years makes it clear that they are futile or needless and out of joint with the times?

Canada at the Radio Crossroads

PREMIER BENNETT has announced that the Canadian Government's policy on radiocasting will be submitted to Parliament during the forthcoming session at Ottawa. He has given no hint, however, whether the Government's policy will be to establish broadcasting on a basis of public ownership or to leave the operation of radio stations to private enterprise. Meanwhile, the question is being widely discussed.

The royal commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Aird reported in favor of national ownership in 1929, after holding public sessions across Canada and surveying radiocasting conditions in other countries. The Aird commission found much opposition to radio advertising, but its report stressed particularly the desire of the Canadian people to have more broadcasting from Canadian sources. At the present time, Canada's contribution to the radiocasting service of North America is far behind that of the United States.

How to find the means to finance Canadian radiocasting is perhaps the main problem. It is doubtful whether revenue from Canadian advertising sources would be adequate to support national broadcasting so that the interest of Canadian listeners would be held in competition with radio programs from the United States.

The Aird commission recommended that a national chain of seven regional stations, of 50,000 watts power, with supplementary stations of smaller power where needed, should be erected to cover the country from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia. This proposed chain would involve an estimated expenditure of more than $3,000,000 to build and about $3,000,000 annually to operate. The main source of revenue recommended would be an annual license fee of $3 to be paid by owners of radio receivers.

Revenue could also be derived from a limited measure of advertising by renting the service for sponsored programs as the national chains do in the United States. The commission expressed the view that, in addition to this revenue, an annual subvention of $1,000,000 should be provided from the Dominion Exchequer for the first five years.

Whether the Canadian people are prepared to pay this price for an independent national radiocasting service will apparently have to be determined by the Dominion Parliament. An aggressive campaign against it is being carried on over one of the larger stations near Toronto, owned by a distillery, but the opposition is generally passive. So far, no clearly defined policy has been put forward as an alternative to assure Canada of national radiocasting without financial aid from the Government.

Canada is apparently at the crossroads of radiocasting policy. There is no doubt about Canadian ability to maintain broadcasting on a high level of excellence, as Canadian universities and other institutions are maintained, provided the people are prepared to pay for it.

"Debunking" Lincoln?

TO THE dauntless debunkers no fortress is unassailable. Indeed, the more massive the stronghold of human character, the greater the temptation for them to seize the magnifying glass and hunt a chink in the wall. Happily it is only to their own distorted view that fissures appear as wide breaches rendering the whole vast structure worthless; to onlookers, their efforts simply emphasize the grandeur of the monument built of good deeds and constructive achievements.

Thus it is with the latest "biographical" attack on the gigantic figure of Lincoln. With myopic misapprehension it reduces the Emancipator to pygmean stature. This book, preoccupied with sex and heredity, makes Lincoln not merely mediocre but subnormal. It makes him cold and crafty, cruel and contemptible. Its supposed picture is a catalogue of vices. Inclusion of one or two virtues might have made a more plausible portrait, but in debunking there can be no virtues.

Historical accuracy demands that we have a true picture. But is not the truest picture that which presents the total effect of a man's life, the final achievement rather than the minor faults which could not prevent that achievement?

Debunk Lincoln! Debunk Honest Abe! Debunk humility, simplicity, lovingkindness! Debunk "With malice toward none; with charity for all!" Debunk the Gettysburg Address or the letter to Mrs. Bixby! Or debunk, if you can, the hardship and persistence and solid worth which raised the backwoods boy to the Presidency. Debunk, if you can, the patience, firmness, humor, tenderness and God-given wisdom which piloted the disunited North through the Civil War, freed the slaves, and preserved the Union. Only then can you debunk Lincoln.

Historical figures may become too idealized; they may need humanizing. But muckraking which seeks only for flaws in Lincoln's life can add nothing useful to the great body of fact gleaned by the research of an army of biographers and capped by the monumental work of Senator Beveridge. Indeed, filth-filtering only emphasizes its own "poor power to add or detract" from the ennobling influence of a noble life.

The Dog Exemption Bill

AMID the great mass of legislation awaiting action by the American Congress at this session, the dog exemption bill is felt by many persons to rank high in the list. It is a measure designed to prevent medical use of a dog in the District of Columbia for any purpose other than its own benefit, and has aroused considerable interest in the United States—and even in foreign countries.

Many years have passed since Goldsmith wrote the verse that has become a classic:

> And in that town a dog was found,
> As many dogs there be,
> Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
> And curs of low degree.

But there has been no change in the essential nature of the animal described, nor of its relationship to mankind, save in just one respect. This is, that of late years there has been a growing tendency in a certain section of human thought to forget those qualities that have made the dog the friend of man and to think of it as almost solely a subject for medical experimentation.

Vivisection strikes at the very foundation of human fellowship with the animal kingdom. That the cruelties practiced in its name are terrible all must recognize, while the alleged benefits to the human race obtained from it are sincerely questioned by many honest individuals. In this measure an opportunity is given to the nation to register its basic humanity in connection with the capital of the country. As a gesture, the passage of the bill would be magnificent. Its influence upon the great campaign for kindness to animals throughout the world would be incalculable, and the resulting benefits to mankind would be felt in a thousand directions.

New Snow and Rabbit Tracks

WHERE snow is newly resting on the brush land, and the gray-stemmed, dreaming shrubs are ridged and bent with their stainless burden, is the one best place of all for rabbit tracks. They were meant for there, these hesitant meditative signatures of that small wild creature who loves a winter moon. The stage is set by such silence as the trees must know and practice when they are numbed with a shrewd chilliness, and the moon makes a soft whiteness of the immaculate snow, and contrives purple spilled shadows that are queerly still and waiting.

Then out of the shadow another shadow silently, softly emerges—a shadow of warmth and movement in the charmed white stillness—a shadow that loves well the silent and enchanted whiteness of snow and moon. He is signing the snow with furred small feet where snow is newly fallen on the brush land.

There are tracks to be made by the fence, the shadowy dark rails, snow burdened—by the fence where the field mice have their secret tunnels. But one must pause here to think long, vague, wildly gentle thoughts under the white, white moon. Now the snow has the sheen and sparkle that the moon yields, and the frosty night fragrance of the new snow is good to consider. There are tracks to be made in the wood lot, where the cords are huge and shadowy and there is an odor of splintered elm and of oak. One must weave them thrice about the cord, and away and return again, and here one must crouch for a hundred heart beats to stare away across the chill, familiar beauty of the moon-drenched snow. Now the snow seems to stir and tremble under the moon, and the moon herself runs swiftly through a thinness of cloud. There are tracks to be made beside the fence.

Shadow after shadow, silently, softly out of the softness and the silence, the small wild hearts are venturing. One must loiter here and turn aside. One must go forward yonder and then retrace the way. One must crouch at this place and ponder the whiteness and the radiance and the fragrance of snow beneath the moon. Of new snow and windless weather.

Listen! It is nothing. Listen! It is naught. Shadow after shadow moves out of the hazel that bends to its burden—to dance where a tree is fallen. Slowly converging, they come nearer and nearer—and swiftly now. Pattering in the whiteness, and leaping in the frosty light of the moon, to dance by the fallen tree in the clearing—when snow is newly resting on the brush land.

New snow is lonely in its white perfection. It is of that curious, brooding and voiceless beauty that must be marred to possess significance. It must bear such signatures as these for its redemption. New snow seems always to be waiting for rabbit tracks.

Editorial Notes

According to a recent statement by Dr. Albert Einstein, "the old symmetrical, spherical space theory is not possible." However all that may be, people the world over have been less apt to dispute such abstract theories ever since a flotilla led by Christopher Columbus in the Santa Maria turned seaward toward the setting sun nearly four and a half centuries ago.

It may be reasonably presumed that there is one unguarded historic craft which has not been disturbed by souvenir hunters, and that is the Byrd airplane left in Little America many months ago.

Harvard relay track team appeared recently in jerseys labeled, "Property H. A. A." Meaning, in layman's English, "You can't run away with these."

Well, the Louis XIV cabinets have lasted much longer than most of the recent French cabinets.

Lincoln the Christian

By GEORGE SHAW COOK

Excerpts from an Address delivered at the Lincoln Day Service, February 12, 1910, in Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago

THE true estimate of a great life may not be formed by consideration of the merely historical aspect of that life. It is, however, helpful to study the biographies of great men and women sufficiently to grasp the higher meaning which their life records hold for us. From the words, the deeds, the example of the great and good, we learn useful lessons which, if applied to our daily experience, make us better men and women, kinder friends and neighbors, more useful and patriotic citizens.

From Lincoln's biographers we learn that he was humble, honest, faithful, just, strong, tender, loving, patient and meek. Truly Christlike attributes, these! And that is why, as the receding years show his character more in its true perspective, and as the dissolving mists of personal bias, or prejudice, enable us better to focus our mental vision, Abraham Lincoln will tower above the other men of his time as one of the greatest figures in history.

Lincoln was not commonly regarded by the people of his day as a Christian, and, in the sense that he could not subscribe to the popular theological dogma of his time, it is probably true that he was not a professed Christian. However, today, he is seen to have possessed and exercised, to a remarkable degree, most of the Christian virtues; and the Master Christian said, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

* * *

It is truly said that great moral courage and, sometimes, great physical courage, are found in those who have what is known as "tender hearts." The English poet sang:

> The bravest are the tenderest;
> The loving are the daring.

We know that Abraham Lincoln was brave. Let us see whether he was also tender. It is related that when he was "riding the circuit" as a country lawyer, he, with a party of other men, was passing along a country road on horseback. A fast-approaching rainstorm was preceded by a high wind.

Noticing by the roadside a meadow lark apparently in great distress, Lincoln dismounted in order to ascertain the cause of her trouble. He was warned by his traveling companions that if he stopped he would be caught by the rainstorm before he reached town. Not heeding their warning nor their ridicule of his "soft-heartedness," he began an investigation which resulted in the discovery that a gust of wind had dislodged the meadow lark's nest and "spilled" the brood of baby larks. He carefully righted the nest and gently replaced the little birds, to the evident joy of their mother. He then went on his way, alone, reaching his destination in a drenched condition.

The other men, who had gone on ahead, met him with gibes and jests, but he replied that he could not have been happy unless he had tried to help the mother bird and her little ones. This was but prophetic of the tenderness and mercy with which he handled the case of a certain human mother and son during the dark hours of the Civil War.

To assure ourselves that Lincoln was meek and humble, we have only to recall that his favorite poem was said to have been the one by William Knox, which begins, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud." We may also recall his own poor opinion of the address made by him at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg; an address which afterward came to be regarded as a masterpiece.

Of Lincoln's firmness, faithfulness and courage during the uncertain periods of the rebellion, of his patience and wisdom in dealing with warring politicians and wrangling military officers, we have undoubted evidence.

Lincoln possessed the saving grace of humor, but the more dominant tone of his nature was pathos. What could be more pathetic than his effort to prevent the Civil War and hold the North and South together when uttering in his first inaugural this wonderful appeal to his countrymen's sense of responsibility:

> My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. . . . Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty.
>
> In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend" it.
>
> I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Perhaps no more pathetic words than these ever fell from the lips of man unless it be those of Jesus, when, looking down on Jerusalem, he cried, "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killeth the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

* * *

On leaving Springfield for Washington to take up the reins of government, standing, as it were, on the brink of eternity, looking into the dim, unknown future, he bade his friends good-by and assured them of his trust in a supreme, governing power, to whom he referred as "the God who can go with me and remain with you," thus voicing his belief in the omnipotence and omnipresence of God.

Among the strongest characteristics of Lincoln were justice and equity. In one epigrammatic sentence, he laid down a valuable precept for just and equitable relations between individuals, churches, communities and states when he said, "In essentials unity, in nonessentials liberty, and in all things charity."

Mere politicians, with their selfish schemes, may come and go "like bubbles on a river," but the memory of a genuine statesman and his unselfish life work will endure. The superficially brilliant person appears for a brief space above the horizon of his day, and then, like a rushing comet, plunges swiftly into the darkness of obscurity. The man of sterling character remains a perpetual inspiration to posterity.

Notes From Oslo

OSLO

Biyearly Market Held in Finmark

TWICE a year, in March and December, a market is held in Bossekop in Alta, Finmark, the most northerly part of Norway. The custom has been followed for 100 years. Lapps from Finmark, and Finlanders even from North Finland, come across the vast snowy Finmark plateau, 400 to 600 meters above the sea, in their heavily laden pulkhas or sledges drawn by reindeer. Here the pulkhas are unloaded round the market place, while the reindeer either stand tethered to fences with a bunch of reindeer moss to eat, or are let loose in the sparse fir wood. Their owners take refuge in the little street of market shanties leading up to the hotel. Dealers in fur, leather, flesh and game gather from neighboring towns, and even from Oslo, and bargaining is very brisk.

Finmark is some 600 to 700 square kilometers longer than Switzerland and has a population of 41,600. Here important cod and herring fisheries are carried on, and even a little agriculture, and mining.

* * *

Findings Recall the Viking Age

During some clearing work on a farm at Blikstad, Aamot, in Osterdalen, a mound, some twelve meters high and one and a half meters across, proved to contain an umbo, twelve arrow points, a knife and a bridle. This custom of the Middle Ages of "a dozen arrows to each thwart," originated in the viking age, and this find, therefore, is of considerable interest. Deeper down a sword, a long slender spear point, nine arrow points, an ax, an umbo, even a complete equipment of arms were found, as well as other working tools and harness. The whole outfit shows the characteristic mingling of a warrior's life and a workingman's life almost always distinctive of the richer findings from the viking age.

* * *

Art-Sample Exhibition Opened

On the ground floor of the fine new Artists' House the Applied Arts Association of Norway recently opened a permanent exhibition, at which all the exhibits are samples of what can be bought in the market at the present time. Cottons and artificial silks of varied and exquisite colors hang down in the glass showcases as a background for ceramics, porcelain, glass and the work of silversmiths. There is, also, leather work and book bindings, stained glass windows, and artistically woven pictures by Froydis Haavardsholm and Ulrikke Greve. There are iron stoves, aluminum utensils and furniture of every description.

* * *

Winter Sports Greatly Enjoyed

While in some years the skifore (condition of the snow requisite for ski running) about Oslo may begin in October and last till May, the first really good ski Sunday this season was on December 21. Some 30,000 ski runners were conveyed by the Holmenkollen railway leading to Oslo's wonderful skiing resort, Nordmarka, a plateau some 300 meters above the sea. On such a typical ski Sunday you will meet men and women of all ages, as well as whole families, with their skis. The aim and ambition of the small boys is to attain such a standard that they can compete in the Holmenkollen races, and they begin their training in jumping and long-distance races very early. One may see fine jumps of twenty-five to thirty-five meters taken by boys of from fourteen to sixteen years. Ski running certainly ranks first among the winter sports here.

* * *

Arctic Seas Council Meets

The newly formed Svalbard and Arctic Seas Council held its first meeting recently. This council of ten members is to be an advisory council for public institutions, especially the Departments of Commerce and Foreign Affairs, regarding questions pertaining to the Norwegian arctic sphere of interest. It consists of representatives from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the university, the Meteorological Institute in Oslo, the Bergen Museum and the Department of Fisheries. Members will also be included from Stavanger, Bergen, Aalesund, and Tromsö, and the appointments will stand until Dec. 31, 1932.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Borrowing on Veterans' Bonus Certificates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in the presentation of the veterans' bonus question in the Monitor of February 4. May I add several points to those there given? The statement is made that the bonus certificate holders are entitled to borrow 22½ per cent of the value this year. This is not entirely accurate. Those veterans who applied for their bonuses during 1925 may receive 22½ per cent, but those who applied after that year can receive only roughly between 5 and 15 per cent. The adjusted compensation certificate in the form of a 20-year paid-up endowment insurance policy is dated from the time the veteran applied. It matures twenty years from that date.

I am a veteran who has a policy of $1540 coming to me; I applied for it in 1927. This year, despite the high face value of my certificate, I can draw only about $130 in the form of loans.

Regarding the interest rate, which the Monitor states is under 4 per cent, this is based on a charge which is not supposed to be over 2 per cent above the federal rediscount rate at the time the loan is negotiated. Thus, at the present time, with a 2 per cent rediscount rate, the interest rate would be 4 per cent. Yet 5 per cent is sometimes charged.

I have seen numerous letters in other publications from veterans who stated that they did not find their certificates entirely satisfactory for borrowing purposes. In one case a man went to a local bank and had to have a friend sign a note for him just as though he were negotiating a regular loan, the bank evidently not considering the government certificate of sufficient value to make a direct loan upon it.

Recently my wife, who is unknown to the officers at my bank, out of curiosity asked one of them if they made loans on soldiers' bonus certificates. The bank officer said they did "if the applicant is a depositor here. We are glad to help out our depositors," as if he were doing a favor in taking this certificate. Why this patronizing attitude?

If the veterans' bonuses were authorized to take effect in 1925, it would seem that the fair thing would be to have all of the veterans' certificates take that date of issuance even though the veterans themselves did not apply for a year or two afterward. If the money were authorized by the Government to be paid to 3,500,000 veterans, then the necessary amount for a separate policy for each one of these veterans should have been set aside at the time. Assuming that this was the case, then every man eligible for a bonus should have to his credit such a certificate with the Government dating from 1925, whether he applied for it in 1925 or 1928, or at any other time.

If this policy were carried out, then all veterans would be eligible to borrow 22½ per cent of the face value of their policies this year. It appears to me, first, that an equitable adjustment of the bonus certificates issuance as discussed above is an important need, and, secondly, that a thorough investigation of the attitudes of the banks regarding loans on these certificates should be made.

V. D. H.

Boston, Mass.